



DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 296

24 October 1983

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[21 Oct]

POLICE 'STEPPING UP' SECURITY FOR REAGAN VISIT

OW240121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0108 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 24 KYODO -- Tokyo police are stepping up security measures in preparation for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit to Japan November 9-12.

Authorities said a cumulative number of some 80,000 uniformed and plainclothesmen will be mobilized for security assignments during the President's visit, the largest number of police to be on duty since the 1979 Tokyo summit of industrialized democracies.

Police are becoming tense in the wake of reports that an armed man tried to talk to the President while Reagan was playing a round of golf at Augusta, Georgia, over the weekend. They are also concerned about reports that some radical leftist Japanese groups are calling for a halt to the scheduled presidential visit.

Stringent police security measures will be taken around the state guest house where the President and his party are scheduled to stay and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Hinode mountain villa on the outskirts of Tokyo where the Japanese and American leaders are slated to hold a fireside chat.

The Tokyo metropolitan police department established a special committee in August to map out security measures. During the President's four-day stay in Tokyo, authorities will set up a special comprehensive security headquarters to prevent any unforeseen incident. Authorities said some 22,000 officers will be called to duty on a day like when Nakasone and Reagan go to the premier's mountain villa. They said police will be posted on roofs of main buildings along the route from Tokyo to the villa. Police will also keep particular watch on terrorist and guerrilla activities. They will fly helicopters as part of their security measures.

Most emphasis from the security standpoint will be placed on the Hinode villa. But authorities said it is located at the foot of a mountain surrounded by thickets, a location not vulnerable to guerrilla assaults. Riot police with dogs have been assigned to the area since September.

The White House has dispatched advance parties twice already to work out security measures with Japanese authorities.

Police said leftist radicals regard Reagan's coming trip to Japan as a step to lead Japan to a military power. They have challenged authorities with a call for a halt to the President's visit. The police department is girding itself for tight security measures because leftists resorted to four guerrilla type actions during former President Gerald Ford's visit to Tokyo in November 1974 and another 14 before former President Jimmy Carter arrived in the Japanese capital in June 1979.

JSP TO ATTEND DIET SESSION TO HEAR REAGAN SPEECH

OW211055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 21 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) will attend the Diet (parliament) despite its current boycott of Diet business when U.S. President Ronald Reagan and two other foreign leaders deliver their speeches, Secretary General Makoto Tanabe said Friday.

President Reagan, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang are expected to give their speeches to the Diet during their visits here next month.

The JSP and other opposition parties have been boycotting Diet business since last week, demanding that former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka resign as lower house member. Tanaka was found guilty of taking 500 million yen (2 million dollars) in bribes from Lockheed, the U.S. aircraft maker, in the early 1970s.

Tanabe also said his party is not opposed to Reagan's visit to Japan, November 9-12. But when Reagan comes to Tokyo, Tanabe said, the JSP will hand a note to the President protesting against American pressures on Japan to step up its defense buildup and liberalize import of oranges, beef and other agricultural products.

LEADERS TO DISCUSS KOREA WITH REAGAN, HU YAOBANG

OW230619 Tokyo KYODO in English 0603 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 23 KYODO -- Japanese Government leaders will take up Korea as an important agenda item in their talks with President Ronald Reagan and Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang in November, it was reported Sunday. Informed sources said Japan will call on countries with close relations with both South and North Korea to make further efforts toward easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said earlier that Korea was in a "hair-trigger crisis" situation shortly after the October 9 bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma, in which 17 Korean Government officials, including four Cabinet ministers, were killed. The powder-keg situation has since been defused, according to Foreign Ministry sources.

President Chon Tu-hwan, who narrowly escaped the explosion which occurred on the first leg of his scheduled tour of South Asia and Oceania, told Abe in Seoul that he would deal with the situation through diplomatic means rather than resorting to military action.

Chon denounced North Korea setting off the bomb at the Martyrs' Mausoleum just before he was to arrive for a wreath-laying ceremony. That tragic incident led South and North Korea to put their military forces on alert along the Demilitarized Zone along the 38th parallel.

The sources said Japan has already started consultations with the United States and South Korea in a move to pacify the situation on the Korean peninsula. However, government leaders are said to be planning to take advantage of the visits to Japan by Reagan and Hu in November to take up Korea as an important subject of discussion. They are reported to be inclined to believe that there must be some sort of international framework to avert an accidental military collision between South and North.

President Reagan is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo November 9 for a four-day state visit. He will proceed to Seoul from Tokyo. Hu will arrive in Japan November 23.

The sources said Japanese Government leaders are expected to urge countries with close ties with Seoul and Pyongyang to try to relax tension in Korea and at the same time will strive to create an environment for promotion of a dialogue between the South and North.

The United States is aligned with South Korea where some 38,000 American military personnel are stationed. China considers North Korea its closest friendly nation.

The sources said coordination of views is expected to be made in talks between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Hu, who conferred in Beijing in spring this year with Kim Chong-il, North Korean leader Kim Il-song's son and his heir apparent.

They said the Japanese Government believed countries concerned must continue to make efforts to relax tension in Korea because there are still strong views in South Korean military circles that the North must be crushed. They said President Chon has so far kept such fury in check but added that he would not be able to control military hardliners should there be another terrorist incident or any new accident along the Demilitarized Zone.

SOHYO TO ASK REAGAN TO EASE TENSION IN ASIA

OW211223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 21 KYODO -- The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) Friday at its executive meeting here decided to ask U.S. President Ronald Reagan to make efforts to curb the global arms race and also help ease mounting tension in Asia when Reagan visits Japan next month.

The request will be conveyed in writing to U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield prior to the Reagan visit. Reagan will visit Japan November 9-12.

Japan's largest labor organization also decided to show restraint in its protest manifestations against the visit in compliance with Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi's request to do so.

Ishibashi called on Mansfield earlier this month for arranging a possible meeting between Reagan and himself in Tokyo. He also told Mansfield that a Socialist dietmen's group planned to visit the U.S. before the year ends.

The Socialist Party and Sohyo will stage outdoor rallies in protest against the Reagan visit on only a limited prefectural level and not on a nationwide scale.

ENVOY TO WASHINGTON INTERVIEWED ON REAGAN VISIT

OW220819 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 22 KYODO -- Despite disputes over pending bilateral economic issues, the United States is increasingly appreciating Japan for playing an active political role, Japanese Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara said Saturday. Okawara is in Tokyo for preparatory talks with government officials and leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party over the forthcoming state visit in November by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone established personal relations of trust with President Reagan in their past meetings and Japan has proved its position as a member of the Western alliance in dealing with various international political affairs, Okawara said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

He said Japan's firm attitude is appreciated in the United States so that both U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives separately adopted a rare resolution giving thanks and appreciation to Japan for its resolute decisions on the incident involving the KAL [Korean Airlines] jetliner shot down by the Soviet Union on September 1.

In the summit meetings between Reagan and Nakasone, the two leaders will confirm "the bilateral cooperation for world peace and prosperity," Okawara said. According to the itinerary announced by the Japanese Government, Nakasone and Reagan are scheduled to hold two rounds of official talks on November 9 and 10. The two are also expected to discuss the recent turbulent developments in the Asian region, after a period of relative calm, Okawara said.

Emphasizing the significance of the presidential visit in regard to the bilateral and international aspects, the Japanese envoy said the state visit was not planned without consideration on the domestic American political circumstances in preparation of the next year's presidential election. He said that Reagan's visit will be made shortly before the start of the election campaigns, in which maintenance of the free trade system will be a major issue.

Without elaboration, the ambassador indicated the presidential visit to Japan should encourage voices in the United States, mainly among the Republican camp, calling for the maintenance of the free trade system and opposing trade protectionism.

In this connection, Okawara stressed that expectation in the United States for a settlement of the pending trade issues on initiatives by Japan is growing as the visit approaches. He said he got the impression in a series of talks with Japanese Government officials and politicians that there are a number of problems that cannot be solved immediately due to Japanese domestic considerations.

"No progress has been seen and no perspective for a breakthrough is yet to be seen in the working-level negotiations in the trade of American agricultural goods," the main agenda in the bilateral trade issues, he said.

The United States is demanding total liberalization of the Japanese market to American beef and citrus fruits, while Japan is reluctant to do so because of resistance by farmers, the traditional supporters of the ruling conservative party.

"I will have to convey the explanation on the Japanese circumstances that make an early settlement impossible when I go back to Washington," he said.

Regarding other trade issues, Okawara said that positive agreements are expected in the question of extension of Japan's voluntary restriction of the automobile export to the United States and in the improvement of the procurement by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT). Okawara added that the exchange rate of the yen and dollar is drawing attention in the business circles as a structural reason for the huge trade imbalance in favor of Japan in his preparatory discussion in the U.S. for the presidential visit.

Envoy's Instructions on Farm Trade

OW211221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday instructed Japanese Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara to explain to American Government officials the circumstances in Japan in detail, as the state visit by President Ronald Reagan in early November approaches, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Nakasone thus indicated that Okawara should seek American understanding that Japan is not in the position at this time to settle the bilateral trade issues, particularly the American demand for opening the Japanese market wider to American farm products, mainly beef and citrus fruits.

Nakasone gave his instruction when he met with Okawara who will return to Washington next Monday after talks with Cabinet ministers and leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in preparation for the November 9 visit by Reagan.

In another development, a high ranking Foreign Ministry official said that Japan and the United States are expected to reach an agreement on exchange of military technology before long. The negotiations are pending on the issue following a decision in January by the Japanese Government to provide the United States with advanced technology. Japan has insisted on separate item-by-item arrangements for technology transfer, while the United States called for an umbrella agreement.

The official, who declined to be named, said that Japan recently made a proposal in order to narrow the gap, and the United States has made a positive response. He did not elaborate.

GOTODA COMMENTS ON MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

OW221027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 22 KYODO -- Japan-U.S. talks on the transfer of Japanese military technology to the United States have not yet reached agreement, and no specific time limit has been set for the negotiations, government spokesman Masaharu Gotoda told reporters Saturday. But the government hopes the talks will be settled as soon as possible, the chief Cabinet secretary said. He was commenting on press reports that the Japanese and U.S. Governments have agreed on a basic package resolving the problem.

Gotoda's statement was generally taken here as indicating that Japan has no specific time limit in mind for settling the issue before President Ronald Reagan's state visit to Japan November 9-12.

MIKI MEETS NAKASONE, URGES TANAKA TO RESIGN

OW211127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo Oct 21 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki called Friday for the resignation of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka to break a deadlock in the Diet (parliament).

Miki met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday afternoon and urged him to take the initiative in ousting Tanaka from the House of Representatives. Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison October 12 for taking a 500-million-yen bribe from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. of the United States. He appealed the verdict and remained free on bail. Although he is no longer a member of Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Tanaka is de facto leader of the biggest faction in the LDP.

Miki said Tanaka should give up his parliamentary seat and refrain from engaging in open political activities until he settles his case in court.

All antigovernment parties, meanwhile, continued to boycott parliamentary sessions until the ruling party agrees to submit to a lower house plenary session a resolution calling for Tanaka's resignation. Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the country's No. 1 opposition Socialist Party, said Friday that the JSP ought to maintain to the end its policy of seeking Tanaka's ouster. Tanaka issued a statement after he received the guilty verdict that he would not give up his parliamentary seat and would fight in court to clear his honor.

Nakasone told Miki that he would consider his plea carefully because it is a serious matter. The prime minister has so far maintained that the question of the resignation of a Diet member is a matter to be decided by the man himself.

The LDP earlier this week tried to bring the Diet back to normal with a proposal for income tax cuts amounting to 1.21 trillion yen (about 5.2 billion dollars). The opposition parties rejected it and continued to boycott all Diet sessions.

Nakasone, who observes the first anniversary of his premiership in November, has completed dealing with virtually all pending major issues, with announcements of comprehensive economic package measures to perk up the domestic economy, income tax reduction, lowering the official discount rate and proposed wage raises for government and public corporation employees. Some of these measures, such as the tax reduction and pay raise for public servants, must obtain Diet approval before they are implemented.

Political observers said Nakasone's government is switching to an active stance in domestic and foreign policies to plant an impression on people its "actual accomplishments" in contrast to the opposition camp which refuses to participate in Diet deliberations. This posture, they said, mirrored an impending dissolution of the lower house.

Nakasone himself has repeatedly said he would not call for new general elections until the house's four-year term ends in the summer of 1984. But political circles believed the prime minister may seek a public mandate even before the end of the year.

In another development Friday, former upper house President Masatoshi Tokunaga met with former Premier Takeo Fukuda and said there seems to be no immediate possibility of Tanaka changing his mind about not giving up his seat in the lower house. He said members of the Tanaka faction are behind Tanaka. Fukuda said he only prayed for Tanaka to decide his own fate.

Miki Meets With Opposition Leaders

OW221035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 22 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki Saturday stepped up his campaign to oust former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka from the Diet (parliament) by busily meeting opposition party leaders. Among those he met were Japan Socialist Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, Democratic Socialist Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki and Japan Communist Party Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa.

Miki Friday met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and urged him to take the initiative in ousting Tanaka, who was found guilty of taking massive bribes from U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while in office in the early 1970's. Business at the Diet has been stalled since October 12 when the Tokyo District Court handed down the verdict on Tanaka, Japan's most influential political who was instrumental in pushing Nakasone to power last November.

Miki, prime minister when the Lockheed scandal was unveiled in 1976, Saturday first met Ishibashi and repeated his pet scheme for "political reform" -- an oblique demand for Tanaka's resignation. He said a political ethics committee should be set up in the Diet to keep close watch on scandals involving politicians. He also called for creation of a system in which elections require less money, Miki told reporters. He said Ishibashi basically agreed to his way of thinking.

Miki then met Sasaki and was urged to take actions so that money-power politics initiated by Tanaka becomes a burning issue within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

U.S. AIR FORCE COMMANDER'S SEOUL VISIT NOTED

KNCA Report

SK231200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- The commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression air force in the Pacific held a war confab with the puppet defence minister in South Korea on October 21, according to a report.

The trip of the warmonger of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to South Korea and the criminal confab timed to coincide with the frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK row kicked up in South Korea after the bomb blast in Rangoon are aimed at encouraging the CHON Tu-hwan puppet clique engrossed in treachery to the provocation of new war. By begging for "drastic assistance" of the U.S. imperialists at the confab, the South Korean puppets disclosed once again their true colour as dirty stooge who can not live without clinging to the sleeves of the master.

VRPR on Yun-O'Malley Talks

SK231247 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Defense Minister Yun Song-min, in a meeting with U.S. Pacific Air Force Commander O'Malley, who flew into South Korea on 21 October, babbled that he hopes there will be an epochal assistance measures toward South Korea. This is to accelerate the preparations for the northward aggression war by receiving more U.S. military assistance.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward South Korea, South Korea has been turned into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear base, military base. Despite that, the bellicose fanatic Chon Tu-hwan ring has continued to ask for military assistance from the U.S. aggressors. This is an intolerable act challenging the masses at home and abroad demanding withdrawal of the U.S. troops and its nuclear weapons from South Korea, stability and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. Chon Tu-hwan ring, by provoking a northward aggression war after receiving the U.S. imperialists' assistance and their instigation, is maneuvering to bring its crisis rule under control, but that will only expedite their own ruin.

VRPR NOTES ASSAULT ON REAGAN IN AUGUSTA

SK240004 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Reagan came near to being killed again. About 0320 our local standard time this morning, Mr Charles Harris, resident of Augusta, U.S.A., armed with a gun, suddenly rammed into the Augusta National Golf Club in a truck and attempted to kill U.S. President Reagan, who was playing golf. Mr Harris broke through the iron gate of the golf course in a truck and attempted to kill Reagan. Failing in his attempt, however, he entered a store in the compound, and stubbornly resisted, taking seven White House staff members hostage in a 2 hour and 20 minute confrontation. This is the second time that Reagan has been assaulted since he was shot at with a gun by John Hickley in Washington in March 1981.

OVERSEAS KOREAN PAPER SCORES REAGAN VISIT TO SOUTH

SK240912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, A newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), carried an article playing the scheduled visit of Reagan, a U.S. imperialist warmaniac, to South Korea.

Noting that Reagan is going to visit South Korea in November, the paper pointed to the grave possible consequences of this aggressive junket.

It said: Immediately after its emergence the Reagan regime called Chon Tu-hwan to the United States. So it revoked the U.S. troop pullout plan of the Carter regime and reaffirmed the United States' "defence pact with South Korea." In return for it, Chon Tu-hwan has left South Korea as a forward base of the United States and Japan.

The scheduled visit of Reagan is on its extended line and, accordingly, the relations of domination and subordination between the United States and South Korea will be further strengthened in political and military aspects.

The paper said that the U.S. imperialists not only deployed quantities of nuclear weapons in South Korea but also are trying to introduce there even neutron bombs and that they are hastening the moves to form a South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance.

SOUTH KOREA CHARGED WITH PROVOCATIONS 22 OCT

SK221037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army which has ceaselessly committed armed raids and military provocations in the Military Demarcation Line area perpetrated an armed provocation again against our side in the western sector of the front.

At around 03:30 October 22 it fired more than 400 automatic rifle bullets from a spot nearly 700 metres east of MDL marker No. 0342 at a post of our side on the opposite side. The puppet army introduced a jeep with a machinegun installed on it into a spot 350 metres east of MDL marker No. 0004 at around 11:00 today.

Earlier, at around 10:25 it brought in and installed a large-calibre machinegun at a spot 1,200 metres southwest of MDL marker No. 0697 in the central sector of the front.

Our side to the Military Armistice Commission in his telephone notice to the enemy side lodged a strong protest with it, saying the gun firing and deployment of heavy weapons by the South Korean puppet army are a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a criminal act heightening the situation in the Demilitarized Zone. It demanded the enemy side to immediately take out of the zone the illegally deployed heavy weapons.

ARMY PRIVATE DEFECTION FROM SOUTH 22 OCT REPORTED

SK221255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] In the wake of the coming over to the North of puppet South Korean Army soldiers and compatriots Pak Hyon-mun, Pyon Sang-kap, Yang Ki-sok, Kim Yong-hwan, Cho Sung-hyon, Ha Yong-kil and Kim Song-pae, Mun Sang-chel, superior private of the First Platoon, First Platoon, First Company, Search Battalion, 28th Division of the puppet South Korean Army, came over to the northern half of the DPRK.

Mun is 21 years old, hails from Togok-ri, Chire Myon, Kumrung County, North Kyongsang Province, and has his father, mother and brothers and sister in his native home. Born into a poor peasant family, he had worked at the "minsokchon [folk village] musical band" after finishing high school until he was drafted into the puppet army in November 1982.

Explaining his motive of coming over to the North, he said: Above all, I could not repress indignation at the reckless war provocation maneuvers of the Yankees and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their colonial lackey, and their despicable anticommunist racket.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique engineered the Rangoon bomb blast and launched a big anticommunist campaign against the North, while clamoring about punishment by strength and the like and driving the "ROK Army" officers and men hard in an attempt to start war.

I thought that traitor Chon Tu-hwan must have been isolated and fallen in dilemma at home and abroad to be so desperate as one being on his last moment.

Under such a situation I did not want to fall victim to the reckless war of the Yankees and Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against the North. I also had a ill feeling toward the oppression by the superiors in the "ROK Army."

After I was conscripted into the army, I could hardly endure the corporal punishment and constant violation of human rights under harsh military discipline. And I had longed for the North from long ago.

In the frontline area I saw with my own eyes the brilliant reality of the North and through radio broadcasting of the North every day I clearly realised that the people in the northern half of the DPRK are firmly united around the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il and are leading the most free and happiest life in the world.

Each time I heard that officers and men who had come over to the northern half of the DPRK are enjoying genuine happiness, I could not repress a strong desire to be embraced in the bosom of the DPRK as soon as possible.

In the wee hours of October 22, I was sent on night sentry. Seizing this chance, I was determined to come over to the northern half of the DPRK, breaking away from the disgraceful puppet army.

Saying it is today becoming an unstoppable trend among the puppet South Korean Army soldiers to try to defect to the North while yearning for the northern half of the republic, youth Mun Sang-chol is not repressing his joy over his dream come true.

Warm compatriotic love and hospitality is now accorded Mun Sang-chol by people in the northern half of the DPRK.

VRPR CALLS S. KOREAN SPY RING INCIDENT FABRICATION

SK230802 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Once again the Chon Tu-hwan ring has fabricated a spy ring incident. According to what the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced through the South Korean Army Defense Security Command on 19 October, they have arrested 16 people who were active in 4 spy networks, disguised as Japan-resident compatriot businessmen and students studying in the motherland.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring babbled that these people agitated for antigovernment struggle by penetrating into the masses, including students and the religious, after infiltrating into South Korea. That is a sheer fabrication. It is the stereotyped technique for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to try to divert elsewhere the people's attention at home and abroad by fabricating shocking incidents whenever it is in crisis.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which came to be further cornered in a blind alley after trumping up the Burma bombing incident, has fabricated a spy ring incident once again to justify its criminal anti-North, anticommunist racket and maneuvers for suppression of the masses and to divert the people's attention at home and abroad.

Our people will never be cheated by such a criminal fabricated drama of the treacherous, traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group and will further stubbornly wage the struggle against the United States for independence and against fascism for democracy.

CHON REMARKS ON AIR RAID AGAINST NORTH VIEWED

SK211151 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2243 GMT 20 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 21 October 21 commentary: "They Should Not Behave Rashly and Absurdly"]

[Text] According to a news report, puppet Chon Tu-hwan raved at talks he had on 14 October with representatives from South Korean parties that he suppressed a demand from the military sector to send a commando unit to the North or an air raid against Pyongyang as retaliatory action for the explosion in Rangoon. The true aim of these remarks made to demonstrate his self-restraint was to shirk responsibility for the incident by asserting that were involved in the recent incident.

A series of unusual and bizarre happenings and methods by puppet Chon Tu-hwan prior to and after the explosion show that this incident was conspiratorial drama which had been carefully organized beforehand to pick a quarrel with us. Just as the clamorous babbling about chastisement and retaliation and the repeated military provocations against us in the area along the Military Demarcation Line shortly after the occurrence of the incident was made and perpetrated in accordance with puppet Chon Tu-hwan's instructions, the outrageously absurd remarks on the dispatch of a commando unit and on the air raid against Pyongyang were uttered at his instructions.

The act of fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation behind the scenes by instigating military commanders to make radical remarks and raving publicly that he suppressed these remarks was a tactic designed to win the favor of the people by suppressing public opinion in this regard. This deceitful trick was revealed by his remarks that he would withdraw. If puppet Chon Tu-hwan has no wild desire for power, instead of saying that he had no intention of being reelected, he should have resigned his post, naturally taking responsibility for the recent incident in which he committed a barbarous act of killing scores of people. Instead of resigning, however, he has further consolidated the foundation for dictatorship by a large-scale reshuffling of the Cabinet and by reorganizing the structure of the Democratic Justice Party. The recent Cabinet reshuffle, the 15th such action in the 3 years since his seizure of power, extensively shows a desire for power.

On that day, he said that no matter how evil laws may be, they should be followed, that he would take resolute action against those who violate these laws, and that, if dissidents violated laws, he would resolutely control them, revealing his color as a fascist dictator.

How can we imagine that the fascist maniac, while openly and threateningly saying that he would not tolerate political opponents, will yield the seat of power with the termination of his term? Puppet Chon Tu-hwan is running amok to successfully hose the Olympics, which are scheduled to be held after the termination of his term. This attempt is aimed not at yielding the seat of power, but at extending the term of power.

Among the successive puppets in South Korea, no one said after seizing power that he did not want to be reelected, and there was no one who was not reelected. The previous dictator remained in power for 18 years after revising the Constitution to pave the way to be elected three consecutive times.

The clamorous babbling about setting of an example for the peaceful transfer of power by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has a stronger desire for power and who is more atrocious than the previous dictator, is a maneuver to suppress the demand of the people for his immediate resignation and to strengthen a military dictatorial system by wearing the trappings of democracy.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's fascist military rule will only deepen North-South confrontation and increase the danger of war in Korea. This has been proven by the development of a grave situation on the Korean peninsula with the explosion in Rangoon as momentum.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop hostile acts against us. If the puppets infiltrate a commando unit, no single rascal of the piratic clique will survive. If it commits the absurd act of an air raid against Pyongyang, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet group will never be safe. We once again warn that the South Korean puppets should not run amok at random and that they should behave discreetly.

CHON'S INSTRUCTIONS ON SECURITY TO POLICE SCORED

SK240318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 23 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 24 October commentary: "Absurd Fascist Outburst by a Colonial Stooge"]

[Text] According to a report, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in a so-called instruction at the ceremony marking the Police Day anniversary on 21 October, made threatening remarks that acts causing social disorder should be thoroughly uprooted, again shifting the blame onto us.

He also made a surprise inspection tour by night to the puppet mobile police force, the National Police Headquarters, and police stations and raved that tighter security by maintained in preparation for the infiltration of impure elements with Reagan's South Korean junket approaching.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique called a meeting of police bureau chiefs of all the cities in South Korea and issued an emergency instruction to establish an emergency posture of the entire police force, to review and augment the vulnerable areas in security, and to further tighten the surveillance over air, sea, and ports as well as checking and searching residents.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's suppressive instructions and threatening outbursts reveal once again the true nature of a fascist tyrant that is determined to further tighten his bloodthirsty fascist suppressive rule and to brutally repress with guns and bayonets any little struggle of the South Korean people against it.

The instructions and tightened security are intolerable fascist outbursts of the colonial stooge who is bent on making South Korea a place of further suppression rampant with guns and bayonets, taking advantage of its master's junket.

As has been reported, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is staging vicious anticommunist rackets in the wake of the Rangoon explosion incident, preposterously slandering us, issuing an emergency alert order all across South Korea, and babbling about retaliation.

He is also driving the puppet army, which entered into a combat posture along with the U.S. forces in South Korea, to military exercises against us, committing armed attacks on the Military Demarcation Line, leading the situation to the brink of war. He also staged a farce of a major Cabinet reshuffle designed to solidify his power base with his trusted stooges. This is a mean plot aimed at inspiring North-South confrontation, rationalizing the preparations for a northward invasion and the military fascist rule, and at realizing his ambition for long-term power.

Reagan's South Korean junket is to support and instigate the puppet traitor's anti-national crime. By doing so, the U.S. imperialists intend to make better use of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a shock brigade to maintain their colonial rule and to realize their ambition for a northward invasion. This, however, only serves as evidence that the military terrorist rule in South Korea is being dragged into a deeper crisis.

As noted by the massive antigovernment struggle of the youths and students following the explosion incident at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is thoroughly isolated within and without and is cursed and denounced from all directions.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist outbursts are a revelation of his anxiety and fear, resulting from the ever-deepening political crisis and social unrest, and a desperate effort to sustain the last remaining days with suppression by guns and bayonets, threats and blackmail. The puppet is taking advantage of Reagan's South Korean junket to tighten fascist tyranny, to stem the struggles and demonstrations of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist force, and to sustain the colonial terrorist rule by eliminating and obliterating their activity.

The puppet traitor's issuance of a series of suppressive instructions and his slander of us are foolish maneuvers to reationalize the fascist suppression of the people. The facts clearly show once again that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a treacherous anti-national element that resorts to any form of suppression against fellow countrymen to sustain power and to show loyalty to its master.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running wild in desperate efforts to repress the people's just struggle by means of fascist terror with the reckless use of guns and bayonets and to sustain the military fascist rule with the master's backing. Things, however, will not develop as he wishes. Arrest and detention and confrontation tactics will not sustain his life. The puppet should learn a lesson from the fate of his predecessors, who perished while engaged in treachery, should stop the suppression of the people and the confrontation policy, and should step down from power without delay.

VRPR DENOUNCES CHON'S NOCTURNAL INSPECTION

SK240044 [Clandestine] Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will have a talk titled "The Colonial Stooge's Racket on Standing Guard, Aimed at Suppressing the People."

While touring the headquarters of the national police mobile patrol force, the National Police Headquarters, the headquarters of Seoul's central ward police, the checkpoint at the Han River bridge spanning Yoido and the heart of Seoul, and Kimpo International

Airport management office for 4 and 1/2 hours from 0030 to 0500 on 22 October Chon Chon Tu-hwan babbled that they should be thoroughly prepared for the infiltration of impure elements, that they should strengthen their guard and patrols since Reagan is going to visit South Korea, and so forth. In doing so, Chon Tu-hwan babbled that they should do their best to receive Reagan as a state guest.

Earlier, the Chon Tu-hwan group convened a meeting of the chiefs of the police stations of the cities and provinces throughout the nation and discussed the so-called overall security measures. In this, they raised rows on such matters as strengthening their vigilant posture, beefing up their defense posture and against aerial infiltration, and intensifying spot checks and searches. This is to further intensify, under the pretext of the infiltration of impure elements or something, the suppression of people, such as searching and arresting the patriotic masses who are out in the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle.

As you know, the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle spirit is rapidly rising higher with each passing day among the patriotic masses of all circles. The bombing of American Cultural Center in Taegu, the formation of the national coalition of youths for democracy -- the students' dissident organization -- and the joint statement by persons, including Kim Yong-sam, denouncing Chon Tu-hwan's oppressive rule, all these eloquently tell of the increasing struggle spirit.

In particular, the people's anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle spirit is rapidly rising even further with Reagan's junket to South Korea in November and the recent Burma blast incident. Among the masses of all circles, including campuses, religion, and labor voices are now criticizing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's traitorous policy, which is submissive to the United States, and the nation-ruining, economic policy that depends on foreign forces, and are denouncing its anticommunism intriguing maneuvers. In addition, with the Rangoon bombing incident on 9 October having been disclosed as the act of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the voices demanding the overthrow of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, faithful stooge of the United States and vicious cutthroat, are rising like boiling water.

Not satisfied with ordering the nation into an emergency alert status, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while prowling here and there in the deep of night like a stray cat, babbled that they should be thoroughly prepared for the infiltration of impure elements, that they should upgrade their vigilant posture, and so forth. This is precisely aimed at holding down the daily growing anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle spirit and at bringing his rule, which is facing a crisis, under control by further intensifying suppression of the people under the pretext of implausible infiltration of impure elements.

This is attested to by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is indiscriminately detaining innocent residents while intensifying spot checks and searches by mobilizing the police and troops after ordering the nation into combat-ready status. The Chon Tu-hwan ring tries to hold down the people's antigovernment struggle spirit, to succeed in receiving its master's visit to South Korea and to bring his rule, which is facing a crisis, by further intensifying the suppression of people under the excuse of implausible infiltration of impure elements. But that is an absurd act of no use.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot stop the people's anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle spirit with any barbarous fascist suppression. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, clearly seeing the trend of the times, should discontinue its fascist suppression and treacherous, traitorous acts, and should immediately step down from power.

VRPR PLAYS CHON'S STATEMENT ON RANGOON INCIDENT

SK231002 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 20 October, traitor Chon Tu-hwan announced a so-called special statement concerning settlement of the incident of Burma. In the statement, he raved that the tragedy in Burma was regrettable, he worried over the people's safety even amid the shock and grief, and so forth. Furthermore, he made all heinous and slanderous remarks, saying that the incident occurred at the instigation of the North. Describing his criminal activities in the past as aimed at the benefit of the nation and the people, he babbled that he will devote himself to promoting the national strength and to creating an advanced country.

These are indeed ridiculous and shameless remarks. In a word, Chon Tu-hwan's so-called special statement was a frenzy aimed at dealing with the current difficult situation by deceiving public opinion and appeasing the people's anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment with hypocritical and crafty remarks, frightened by exposure of the truth of the explosion incident which he perpetrated in Burma.

His remarks that the tragedy in Burma was regrettable and that he worried over the people's safety even amid the shock and grief are nonsensical and laughable. In particular, his reckless act of attempting to shift responsibility for the explosion incident in Burma onto the North is (?intolerable.)

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who killed many Cabinet members and members of his entourage en masse even in a far-off country in order to deal with the crisis in his rule by the slanderous anticommunist rackets, raved about regret to the people and about worrying about only the people's safety. These are indeed peerlessly brazen remarks. These are foolish and shameless tricks of a hypocrite who attempts to get rid of responsibility for the incident and to win the people's sympathy.

As we all know, the explosion incident in Burma is a drama fabricated for dealing with the crisis in his rule and for security of power. In order to maintain the colonial rule by appasing the anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment increasing among the people and by dealing with the aggravating popular feelings and deepening crisis in power, Chon Tu-hwan fabricated this slanderous explosion incident in Burma.

As is widely known, traitor Chon Tu-hwan deliberately changed his schedule to visit the Aung San National Cemetery in order to incur the explosion incident. Even on the day of the visit, he disguised the ambassador to Burma as the president while having many members of his entourage form a line on the spot, thus offering them as a sacrifice in the incident.

All acts before and after the incident in Burma clearly proved that the ringleader of the explosion incident is none other than traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Even with the material he made public himself, we can assume that this was a slanderous incident perpetrated by Chon Tu-hwan.

Nevertheless, he made nonsensical, absurd remarks about punishment and retaliation, declaration of war and so forth. These remarks are a death cry of a fascist lunatic and warmonger who lost even his reason; remarks designed to continuously maintain the chair of president by escaping responsibility for the incident at any cost.

Such a heinous aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan was clearly revealed in the fact that he waged a racket of reshuffling the Cabinet and replaced en masse 25 ministers and vice ministers, including the prime minister, calling them to account.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan had even a little reason, he would beg the people's pardon on his knees. If he does not want to commit suicide, he should step down from power as the ringleader of the incident.

Today, the people are raising their voices, noting that the real criminal in the explosion incident in Burma is traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The families and relatives of those who were killed and injured in the explosion in Burma and economic and social circles demand his resignation from power, bearing the responsibility for the incident.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan reshuffled Cabinet members and stayed in power. This shows once again how vicious and shameless a rascal he is and how desperately he is running amok to maintain power.

In the so-called special statement, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved as if he devoted himself to the benefit of the people and to promoting national strength. Furthermore, he said that he will do his utmost for national interests and national prosperity and that he expects the people's cooperation, thus making absurd, nonsensical remarks.

Everyone knows traitor Chon Tu-hwan does not busy himself with benefitting the people or cultivating national strength, but rather with the interests of the United States, cruelly massacring the people, with preparations for a northward aggressive war, and with his own wealth and glory.

He unhesitatingly committed the crime of slandering even the fellow overseas countrymen and of alienating the nonaligned countries. Raving that he will fulfill his mission in the future for national interests and the cultivation of national strength, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made crazy remarks that he will fight against the North in all domains, including economic and diplomatic, not to mention military confrontation. This means that he will advance down the road of fascism, war, and division for U.S. interests in the future too, as is the past, and that he will perpetrate various treacherous acts against the nation.

All the facts show that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a vicious fascist lunatic without any reason, a splittist, and the most vicious bellicose element and national traitor.

He also begged the people for cooperation. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the United States who sold the nation and the people and betrayed fellow countrymen, talked about the people's cooperation. This is indeed a shameless remark aimed at driving the people into his nation selling treachery.

Our people declared long ago the overthrow [taedo] of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the stooge of the United States. "Tear murderer Chon Tu-hwan to pieces!" is the people's voice.

In the so-called special statement, traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealed his intention to continuously maintain the chair of president as a colonial stooge and culprit of the United States, dealing with the aggravated popular feelings by shifting responsibility for the explosion in Burma onto the North. However, the people will not leave Chon Tu-hwan can never escape the responsibility for the incident with any trick. He has no justification for remaining in power.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people, bearing the responsibility for producing heinous and slanderous dramas such as the explosion incident in Burma, for his security of power and ambition for long-term power.

ADDITIONAL REACTION TO CHON'S ANTI-NORTH STATEMENT

SK221336 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The masses of all circles are strongly denouncing the so-called Chon Tu-hwan special talk after the Burma bombing incident.

A Mr. Chong, laborer residing in the central ward of Seoul, said: Chon Tu-hwan's talk is nothing more than a shameless rigmarole of the man who, by shirking responsibility for his own criminal act upon others and by deceiving the people, tries to extend his fascist rule in crisis and thus went crazy with greed for power. Chon Tu-hwan issued the talk to cheat the people and mislead world public opinion, as it was revealed that the Burma bombing incident was his own political intrigue devised to divert elsewhere our masses' anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle spirit and to evade his lot as an international orphan.

Chon Tu-hwan had brutally massacred the Kwangju citizens who rose for democracy and reunification and even killed his faithful servants after taking them to a foreign country. And upon returning, Chon Tu-hwan shifted responsibility for the killings to his underlings, sacked them, and babbled like that. He is really brazen. The world has never seen such a brazen robber.

Chon Tu-hwan, indeed, is a traitor who disgraces our nation and masses. Chon Tu-hwan should step down from power, taking responsibility for the Burma bombing incident.

A Mr Yi, a student of Seoul National University, said Chon Tu-hwan's absurd remarks fueled our indignation, and added: Chon Tu-hwan is babbling with such words as punishment or retaliation while far-fetchedly linking his own intriguing drama with the North. This is like a thief shouting, "Stop, thief." Saying that we can view that as a declaration of war, conducting a provocative war exercise and carelessly babbling bellicose, absurd remarks, Chon Tu-hwan is leading the situation to the brink of war. This is to conceal his criminal act and divert elsewhere the people's anti-U.S. antigovernment struggle spirit.

Just as when a mad dog has bitten someone, it is feared just what action Chon Tu-hwan will commit in the future. Our masses should not be deceived by Chon Tu-hwan's deceitful maneuvers and should drive him out of power.

A Mrs. Choe, housewife residing in Kwangju, said: Upon returning home after killing numerous people, Chon Tu-hwan brazenly babbled that he prays for the dead and expressed worry about the safety of the people at home. There cannot be another such brazen hooligan in the world. Chon Tu-hwan is a tyrant who does not hesitate to commit violence as well as murder for power. This notwithstanding, he is saying all his geese are swans, babbling that he rushed east and west to hew out the country's destiny. I cannot, indeed, suppress surging indignation.

It was for concealing his true color as a cutthroat, traitor and splittist, for shoring up his ugly image, and for driving the wedge into the Nonaligned Movement, as secretly ordered by the United States, that Chon Tu-hwan rushed east and west. Chon Tu-hwan should immediately step down from power, taking responsibility for the Burma incident.

A Mr. Yi, journalist living in Chongno ward, Seoul, said: Chon Tu-hwan cried out for great solidarity, babbling that he would contribute his all. This is an absurd remark, by which he himself disclosed his wild desire for long-term rule. Our people can never be united with the murderous group of Chon Tu-hwan, stooge of the U.S. imperialists. Our people should only be united under the anti-U.S. antifascism banner for driving out the U.S. imperialist and overthrowing the colonial, fascist rule.

YUGOSLAV PAPER CITED DENOUNCING SOUTH'S SUPPRESSION

SK231155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade October 21 (KCNA) -- The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA October 16 published an article titled "Man Stained With Blood of Many People." Noting that Chon Tu-hwan stained with blood survived the explosion in Rangoon, the paper said that there are many doubtful things behind the incident. It further said: But one thing is clear. It is what is the consequences of Chon tu-hwan's suppression aimed to obliterate all activities for the democratization of South Korean society.

From the first days of his usurpation of the puppet regime, Chon Tu-hwan intensified fascist repression, but failed to maintain "stability" in South Korea. Pointing out that to suppress all activities for the democratization of South Korean society and bar the reunification of the country is the main aim of Chon Tu-hwan, it noted that he considers the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of Korea to be a danger to his long-term office.

As soon as the Rangoon explosion occurred, the South Korean puppet clique groundlessly provoked the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and in these days continuing military provocations on the Military Demarcation Line, it observed, and said: These acts of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet will only result in digging more deeply his grave. History has already passed judgement upon him.

CHON CAMPAIGN TO REUNITE FAMILIES CONDEMNED

SK231120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today says that the campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan puppets for "finding out separated families" is a drama staged by the enemy of humanism to wear a mask of "humanism" and a move to make the people oppose the northern half of the DPRK by abusing the sufferings and misfortunes of separated families.

The South Korean puppet clique is talking about the sufferings and misfortunes of these families but, in actuality, is committing treacherous acts to increase them, the paper notes, and stresses: Though 38 years have passed since the country's liberation and 30 years since the war, families and relatives separated in the North and South have not yet been reunited and, moreover, a large number of separated kinsmen in South Korea do not know whether their dear ones are alive or dead. Such inhumane situation is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and colonial fascist rule and their "two Koreas" policy.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is begging for the indefinite occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and is running wild in building higher the barrier of national split, acting as a shock force for the execution of the "two Koreas" policy of its U.S. imperialist masters.

And the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is producing a countless number of separated families.

The fascist gang brutally murders people who call for democracy and reunification everywhere in South Korea, mercilessly depriving thousands of, tens of thousands, of people of their fathers, husbands, children and relatives. This is not all.

The fascist clique jailed a large number of guiltless people, artificially separating harmonious families.

How many are families separated due to the puppet clique's treacherous trade of fellow countrymen? In only three years since it grabbed power the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors sold over 420,000 people to foreign countries under the name of "emigration" and "manpower export." The fascist claws of the puppet clique are stretched to overseas compatriots, too.

It imprisoned on charges of being "spies" compatriots who visited South Korea to tell about their families after meeting them in the northern half of the DPRK. With no plot can the Chon Tu-hwan group conceal its true colors as fascist murderer, butcher of the nation and enemy of humanism, stresses the paper.

SOUTH KOREAN REGISTRATION CARDS SCORNE

SK231149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the renewal of "resident registration cards" throughout South Korea by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique from November 1 to the end of January next year.

The author of the commentary says: The puppet clique advertises that this step is for mitigating "inconveniences of the people in their life." But, to all intents and purposes, it is a fascist step for more tightly binding the people to the fascist system.

Putting up the unctuous slogans of "social stability" and "establishment of order", the fascist clique is indiscriminately arresting, jailing and murdering people who call for independence, democracy and national reunification.

A few days ago the traitor Chon Tu-hwan openly betrayed his intention to intensify the crackdown upon people, raving that "the law must be abided by no matter how draconic it may be" and he would "severely punish dissidents when they violate the law."

Through the renewal of the "resident registration cards" the puppet clique tries to more tightly shackle the South Korean people under the fascist system, ferret out and penalize patriotic people and progressive democratic forces and thus put down the mounting anti-U.S., anti-puppet sentiments of the South Korean people. But the South Korean people will not tolerate the criminal scheme of the puppet clique to bind them hand and foot, reinforce the fascist dictatorship and realise the wild ambition for long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must abolish all the fascist evil laws and suppressive machines and step down from "power" without delay, as demanded by the people.

MEETING COMMEMORATES S. KOREAN ARMY UPRISING

SK220913 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] In the afternoon of 20 October, a report meeting of Pyongyang city to mark the 35th anniversary of the South Korean soldiers' uprising in Yosu and Suncheon was held in the February 8 House of Culture.

The portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting hall and slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", and "Long live the glorious WPK!" were hung in the meeting hall.

Together with the workers of the city, Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of Secretariat of the DFRF; Yim Kuk-yol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Democratic Party; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK; Kim I-hun, chairman of the Central Committee of the UAWPK; Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTUK, and Wang Kyong-hak, vice chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, were present at the meeting.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat, made a commemorative report. The reporter said that today all workers are vigorously carrying out the struggle to attain the 10 prospective targets in socialist economic construction in the 1980's under the party's leadership, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the sixth party congress and at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic and holding high the banner of the three revolutions.

All the Korean compatriots at home and abroad have risen up as one in the struggle to expedite the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

Under these circumstances, we greet the 35th anniversary of the soldiers' uprising in Yosu and Suncheon, South Korea.

Noting that the soldiers' uprising in Yosu and Suncheon was a mass armed uprising staged together with the broad people and was a just struggle for achieving the nation's independent and peaceful reunification against the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule, he continued: The U.S. imperialists, who sneaked into South Korea replacing the Japanese imperialists after national liberation, consolidated their colonial rule through military administration and perpetrated the 10 May separated election, thus clinging to the neocolonial rule to achieve the colonial domination by bringing the puppets to the front.

Endlessly inspired by the success in various democratic reforms carried out under the great leader's wise leadership in the northern half of the republic, the South Korean people from all walks of life including workers and peasants, who pursued new politics and a new life, rose as one in the anti-U.S. and the antifascist national salvation struggle, unable to endure the outrageous colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The patriotic officers and men in Yosu who rejected the U.S. imperialists' order to suppress the struggle of the people in Cheju Island announced manifestos declaring "We oppose killing fellow countrymen" and "The U.S. forces should withdraw immediately" after holding a rally under the guidance of the command post for the uprising. They unanimously turned their uprising to a riot [poktong] by arming themselves by attacking the armories.

They occupied reactionary ruling agencies, such as police stations and boxes at a stroke, liberated Yosu and Suncheon the same day, and gaining strength from success, they marched to various places and liberated 10 counties in South and North Cholla Provinces and in South Kyongsang Province.

In the liberated areas, shouts of "Long live General Kim Il-song!" reverberated; the people's committees were restored at all levels; progressive parties and social organizations began to carry out activities, and preparatory work was positively carried out to effect various democratic reforms. Holding mass meetings, the residents of the liberated areas staged mass demonstrations, chanting slogans of "U.S. forces must immediately withdraw," "Let us smash the unilateral South Korean Government!" and "Let us effect democratic reforms." After organizing a people's armed unit, they courageously struggled against the enemy who attacked them.

The Yosu-Sunchon soldiers uprising, which patriotic soldiers and people of all walks of life joined and in which they demonstrated matchless courage, is of great significance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In October 1948, a soldiers uprising occurred against the barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to suppress and slaughter the people. Joining this uprising, the residents of this area destroyed the agencies of the puppet regime and completely occupied Yosu for a while.

This struggle showed that the South Korean people strongly opposed the U.S. imperialists policy of colonial control and the treacheries committee by reactionaries in the country and that they resolutely demanded the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the establishment of a democratic system and greatly demonstrated the revolutionary nature and might of the people.

The reporter said that, just as the great leader has taught, the Yosu-Sunchon soldiers' uprising dealt serious blows at the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial control and at the unpopular rule by the South Korean puppet clique, demonstrated the noble, ardent desire of the South Korean people for the freedom of and independence of the fatherland and for the establishment of a democratic system, and helped them awaken as members of the nation and of a class.

The reporter said that, although the Yosu-Sunchon soldiers uprising failed to achieve victory because of the enemy's bestial, barbarous tyranny, it afforded a serious lesson that, to win a decisive victory in their anti-U.S., antifascist struggle, the South Korean people should wage this struggle in an organized manner under the leadership of a revolutionary party which has adopted the *chuche* idea as a leading guideline, that they should turn the brunt of the struggle toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and that they should wage a pannational, nation-saving struggle.

The reporter said that despite the passage of 35 years since the Yosu-Sunchon soldiers' uprising, the desire of the South Korean patriotic soldiers and people for independence and the peaceful reunification of the country has not been fulfilled and that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are reigning in South Korea as a colonial ruler. He went on to say that because of the U.S. imperialists' policy for military occupation, national sovereignty has been mercilessly violated in South Korea, backed up by the policy of colonial control. He then noted that, having seized the prerogative of supreme command in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have usurped all the rights to tactically command the puppet armed forces, to make personnel decisions on these forces and on the supply of materials to them and to assume the command of semi-military organizations in South Korea. He said that this affords irrefutable evidence that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists.

The reporter said that, after turning South Korea into a colonial, military base, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have frantically maneuvered to start a new war in Korea with an invariable, wild desire for invading the whole of Korea and Asia with South Korea as a stronghold. He then said that the upcoming visit to South Korea by Reagan is a very dangerous war junket closely resembling the visit to South Korea by Dulles, a notorious warmonger, on the eve of the Korean war in June 1950.

The reporter said that because of the adventurous war policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, an exigent situation has developed on the Korean peninsula to the extent that a war might break out at any moment. He then said that this shows that there is no threat of southward invasion, which has been repeatedly clamored about by the enemy, but there is one of northward invasion.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists' policy for occupation of South Korea and their war maneuvers have been implemented and carried out by a wicked, fascist, military dictator-
ial system, the reporter exposed the crimes desperately committed by the U.S. imperialists to continuously effect the military occupation and colonial domination of South Korea.

Saying that, with the criminal aim of holding on to South Korea forever as a colony and as a military base, the U.S. imperialist aggressors hve wickedly challanged the cause for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, the reporter condemned the wicked maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to oppose the reunification of our country in various ways since liberation. He disclosed that, while perversely pursuing the polic, for two Koreas by advocating the plan for simultaneous admission to the United Nations and the theory on cross recognition to internationally legalize the perpetual division of Korea, the U.S. imperialists staged a farce of passing a bizarre resolution at the recent Seoul IPU conference, calling for the admission to the United Nations of all IPU member coun-
tries.

He also disclosed that they have been maneuvering to step up anticommunist rackets against us. The reporter said that, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has frantically kicked up anticommunist, antirepublic rackets with the recent explosion in Rangoon as momentum, thus extremely heightening tension. He then said that we had nothing to do with the explosion in Rangoon and that all facts disclosed so far clearly show that this incident was totally the result of crimes organized by puppet Chon Tu-hwan. He further said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's changing of his schedule for a visit to the national cemetery in Burma, his act of having those officials concerned start a ceremony by sending the puppet ambassador in Burma to the cemetery with an escort car, creating an impression that the rascal had arrived, and his staging of a farce of reshuffling the Cabinet following the incident without removing his confidants from the Cabinet prove that the incident was a drama staged by himself to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power by further strengthening the rascal's fascist system, to suppress the resistance of the people, and to overcome a serious political and economic crisis by fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation and by heightening tension.

Saying that despite the facts that have been disclosed so far, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has frantically kicked up unprecedented rackets by linking the explosion to us shortly after the incident, the reporter disclosed that, in addition to making all of South Korea take a wartime posture by issuing a decree on emergency alert, the rascals, while conceiving an intrigue for launching a military offensive [kunsajok kongse] against us and while being engrossed in armed provocations on the Military Demarcation Line, have kicked up the largest military war exercise rackets called "Ssangyong-83" in the history of the army.

The reporter said that the puppet's anticommunist, antirepublic rackets have been kicked up, with the U.S. imperialists as the mastermind. He then said that, while sending the bosses of their military sector and having them make hostile remarks against the northern half of the republic, the U.S. imperialists had the Carl Vinson, a nuclear-powered air-
craft carrier, take a vigilant posture on the sea near South Korea and have been com-
mitting espionage by continuously infiltrating SR-71 high-speed, high altitude recon-
naissance planes into the sky over our territorial waters.

The reporter said that, if the rascals continuously kick up anticommunist confrontation rackets despite our warnings and if they traverse the road of heightening tension, they will take full responsibility for all the grave consequences of these acts and will suffer more miserably and bitterly.

On behalf of all the people of the northern half of the republic, the reporter bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique with surging indignation. The reporter said that the colonial rule and treacheries by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have prompted great rage and resistance among the South Korean people. He then said that, awakened by the Kwangju people's uprising, the South Korean people, youths, and students have set fire to U.S. cultural centers at various places, have formed antigovernment organizations, and have more positively staged the struggle to achieve the independence and democratization of the South Korean society.

Calling for quickly fulfilling the noble desire of the patriotic soldiers and people in Yosu and Suncheon, the reporter urged the South Korean people of all walks of life to firmly unite under an anti-U.S. banner of independence and to resolutely join the pannational, nation-saving struggle to end the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea. He urged officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces to refuse to be cannon fodder for an aggressive war against their fellow countrymen and to turn their gun muzzles toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooges. He urged them to resolutely check and thwart the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to increase military capability, their war exercise rackets, their maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and their frantic anticommunist, antirepublic rackets. They should do so by joining the efforts of the people.

The reporter also urged the U.S. imperialists to take the hands of domination and interference off South Korea and to withdraw from there without delay, taking along their aggressive forces and nuclear weapons. He urged the South Korean people and officers and men of the armed forces to turn the brunt of their struggle toward the U.S. imperialists and to overthrow the present fascist, military regime.

The reporter said that, in his speech at a banquet arranged to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the great leader, while confirming the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], set forth a new proposal for selecting a joint chairman and a joint committee chairman from the North and South respectively and for having them operate a reunified government in rotation. Describing this proposal as a most rational and practical one which could be accepted by those who desire the country's reunification, he urged everyone to positively struggle to implement the proposal for founding the DCRK.

The reporter said that the people of the northern half of the republic are assigned with the glorious task of achieving ahead of schedule the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10-point prospective goal for socialist construction by continuously and vigorously struggling to create the speed of the 1980's by upholding the militant task set forth by the great leader under the banner of the three revolutions and of attaining the country's reunification.

In conclusion, he urged everyone to more vigorously struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the complete victory of socialism, and the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause, firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

PREPARATIONS FOR REAGAN NOVEMBER VISIT REPORTED

Chon Urges Tight Security

SK230100 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan made a surprise visit to the National Police Headquarters and Kimpo International Airport early yesterday morning and instructed officials to maintain a tight security, particularly on the occasion of President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul next month. The president, accompanied by Minister of Home Affairs Chu Yong-pak and some other officials, also visited the Mobile Police Force, Chongbu (Central) Police Station and a checkpoint at the Seoul Grand Bridge for four hours and 30 minutes from 12:30 a.m. to check the overall security posture in the capital area.

The unannounced security inspection was the first since the "Pyongyang-engineered" terror bombing in Rangoon Oct. 9 that killed 17 Koreans who were among the entourage of President Chon on his tour of Burma. From Chongwadae, the president drove to the Mobile Police Force and then the National Police Headquarters where he was briefed by duty officers on the police readiness to check "possible sabotage by the enemy." The president instructed the police to concentrate their efforts chiefly on the maintaining security in metropolitan areas. He told the police to closely cooperate with the armed forces for security in mountainous areas and other vulnerable districts.

After leaving the National Police Headquarters, the president visited the Chongbu Police Station and then a checkpoint at the Seoul Grand Bridge at 2:25 a.m. He told soldiers on duty to be always vigilant against possible underwater infiltration by North Korean agents.

The president arrived at the airport management office at 3:10 a.m. After receiving a briefing on the security posture at the international airport, the President emphasized that security should be thorough at the airport particularly because President Reagan is visiting Seoul following the Rangoon incident.

Other officials accompanying the president were National Police Director Yi Hae-ku; An Ung-mo, senior Presidential secretary for administrative affairs; and presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil.

Economy, Security To Be Discussed

SK232220 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] It was revealed that discussion of the issues of economic cooperation to strengthen mutual security and mutual prosperity and measures for new levels of cooperation in international relations will take priority during the Korea-U.S. summit talks to be held during the visit to Korea of U.S. President Reagan on 12 November. This was made known by a government source on 21 October.

Noting that "the incident of the shooting down of a Korean airliner and the tragedy in Burma, which have occurred just prior to President Reagan's visit to Korea, aroused a new awareness of the need for security cohesion between Korea and the United States," the source said that in the Korea-U.S. summit, the leaders of the two nations will possibly discuss as a priority the issue of how to cope with a crisis on the Korean peninsula by promoting unity between the two countries. However, the source anticipated that new contents will not be put forth during the discussion.

The source also noted that during the summit talks, the issues on the effects exerted on the overall situation in East Asia, including relations between the North and South Korea, by the KAL incident and the tragedy in Burma and on the new aspects created by such effects will be actively discussed. The source revealed that there is a great possibility for active discussion of the Korean side's view on the policy of expanding contacts with the North Korean diplomats decided recently by the U.S. State Department.

As for the issue on strengthening military cooperation between the United States and Communist China discussed during the visit to Communist China by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger last month, the source pointed out that in the event that sophisticated U.S. military technology is turned over to Communist China and then flows out to North Korea, there will be a great possibility of creating a factor greatly threatening Korea's security.

The source also stressed that during the Korea-U. S. high-level political talks, there is a great possibility of discussing the importance to Korea's security of Communist China guaranteeing to the United States to prevent the outflow of such military technology from China.

The source pointed out that the recent two great disasters gave a great warning to the liberalists in the United States who called for relaxation of relations with North Korea, and that since the U.S. side is likely to withhold the implementation of its policy, there is less possibility of a difference in views between the two countries concerning the U.S. attitude for expanding contacts with North Korea.

Regarding the question of forming the tripartite security cooperation system of Korea, the United States and Japan, which is being briskly discussed in connection with President Reagan's visit to Korea and Japan, the source noted that the issue may be anticipated and can be sufficiently discussed at the level of public opinion. However, the possibility of direct discussion between the governments during President Reagan's East Asian tour is very slim.

PRESS REACTS TO ANTICIPATED REAGAN NOVEMBER VISIT

TONG-A ILBO: Visit Opportune

SK211307 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Decision on Reagan's Visit to the ROK"]

[Text] It has been announced that, as invited by President Chon Tu-hwan, U.S. President Ronald Reagan will pay an official visit to the ROK from 12 to 14 November. This visit by President Reagan will take the form of a return visit for the visit to the United States by President Chon Tu-hwan in February 1981. We are happy to see that his visit to the ROK will be realized as scheduled, and we sincerely welcome his visit.

It is expected that, during the visit, the leaders of the two countries will hold summit talks, will extensively review the situation in the Northeast Asian region, including the Korean peninsula, and will sincerely discuss the common interests of the two countries and mutual concern.

We point out that the upcoming visit to the ROK by President Reagan will be very opportune and urgent. In light of security, diplomacy, and the need for the development of the ROK-U.S. and U.S.-Japan security systems in view of the remarkable Soviet military buildup in the Far East, of the aggravation of relations between the East and West blocs because of the Soviet shooting down of a KAL plane, and of the heightening of tension on the Korean peninsula because of North Korea's armed provocations in the explosion in Rangoon, the visit to the ROK by President Reagan will be of great significance in resolutely and correctly confirming the ROK-U.S. security system.

Since its inauguration, the Reagan government has designated the Korean peninsula as a most important strategic zone directly linked to U.S. interests, has cancelled the plan for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea adopted by the Carter administration, and has pledged to strengthen the relations of cooperation and security between the ROK and the United States to preserve peace and security in the Northeast Asian region. The Reagan administration has been faithfully fulfilling this pledge.

We believe that while in the ROK, President Reagan will directly see the actual, vivid scene of tension on the Korean peninsula and of North Korea's hostile provocations.

It is also expected that the upcoming summit talks will extensively discuss the issue of developing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, including trade between them which has exceeded an annual sum of 10 billion dollars. We hope that the United States will more sincerely consider what contribution it can make to making the ROK economy steadily develop on the foundation for stability with deeper interest in and understanding of the financial difficulties the ROK is suffering.

ROK-U.S. relations have developed into the reciprocal, mutually dependent, and inseparable relations of partnership from the unilateral relations of benefit giving. Accordingly, we hope that, because the two countries are maintaining relations of interdependence -- that is, if the ROK suffers economic depression, the aftermath of this situation will unavoidably affect U.S. interests -- the United States should understand that it is maintaining relations of a common destiny with the ROK, one of the important allies in the Far East, so that it can survive and enjoy prosperity as a Pacific country and stay the leader of the free world.

We hope that the visit to the ROK by the U.S. President, 4 years after the bicentennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the United States, will provide a significant opportunity for further developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

TIMES: High Expectations

SK230040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's Journey"]

[Text] In three weeks, U.S. President Ronald Reagan will be visiting here on a three-day tour at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan.

An initial announcement on Mr. Reagan's visit was made in late June and a more detailed schedule was disclosed last week, specifying that his Korea tour will be between Nov. 12 and 14, following his visit to Japan. During the time between the two announcements, there were some changes in his travel plan -- additions and deletions of countries to be visited: namely, the Philippines and two other Southeast Asian states. Besides, an arrangement has been worked out for him to visit China in April next year.

The most astounding events of the past two months, vitally concerning Korea and consequently affecting Mr. Reagan's visit here, were two atrocities -- the downing of a Korean airliner by the Soviet Union, killing all of the 269 passengers and crew members aboard, and the Rangoon bomb blast that claimed the lives of 17 members of President Chon's entourage on his state visit to Burma. Though extremely tragic and lamentable, these two incidents are expected to make the U.S. presidential tour here all the more meaningful and substantive, multiplying the implications such a state visit normally carries.

As Korea and the United States have no major outstanding differences and their relations have featured ever-closer amity and cooperation since President Chon's visit to Washington two and a half years ago, Mr Reagan's tour here at a time immediately following the tragedies is sure to produce a far-reaching tangible result: the intensifying and dramatizing of the U.S. defense commitment to the republic.

Mr Reagan has already displayed vigorous reactions to the Soviet attack on the Korean passenger plane, augmenting his drive against Moscow's military threat. And his presence in this vanguard of the Western alliance will send a clear message of firmness to the North Korean communists engaged in wanton provocations -- and for that matter to other parties having interests in the Korean peninsula.

During his stay here, President Reagan is scheduled to have summit talks with President Chon on a wide range of topics -- from measures for strengthening security cooperation, more acute than ever due to the tragic incidents, to trade and economic cooperation.

One likely subject is how to foster stability in Asia and regional cooperation on the basic theme of "Pacific partnership." Then there are lingering problems as to ways of ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula and facilitating a settlement of the Korean question. Although this may seem to be an inopportune time to take up such issues, the heightened tension over the peninsula conversely points to the need of continuing efforts to bring about a peaceful breakthrough in honorable ways -- an approach looking beyond the aftermath of the tragedies.

Drawing attention in this regard are news reports that the United States and Communist China have discussed ways to ease tension on the peninsula in their recent high-level contacts. These reports prompt us to stress that any approach affecting our interests and Korea's situation should include full consultations with our government.

Harboring high expectations for Mr Reagan's forthcoming state visit here, we extend a hearty welcome to the U.S. presidential couple and their party.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Notes Significance

SK240609 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Confirmation of Reagan's Visit to Korea"]

[Text] It has been announced that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will visit Korea from 12 to 14 November at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan. President Reagan will visit Korea in the form of a return visit to President Chon's Visit to the United States in February 1981. Anyway, we are pleased that he will visit Korea as originally planned and sincerely welcome his visit.

During President Reagan's visit, it is expected that the heads of the two countries will, at the summit talks, study the situation of the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia in a comprehensive manner, and will seriously discuss the matters of common interest and concern between the two countries.

What we would like to note is the timely significance of the President Reagan's visit to Korea.

First of all, from the viewpoint of security and diplomacy, President Reagan will visit Korea amid a series of situational changes, such as the necessity for strengthening the ROK-U.S., U.S.-Japan security systems to counter the Soviets' conspicuous military buildup in the Far East in recent years, the deterioration of

East-West relations in the wake of the Soviet downing of the Korean Airlines plane, and the aggravation of the situation in the Korean peninsula in the wake of the armed provocation of North Korea -- the bombing of the national cemetery in Burma. Thus, President Reagan's visit to Korea is, it can be said, of great significance, because, during his visit, the ROK-U.S. security system will be reemphasized clearly and firmly.

The Reagan administration, right after its inauguration, designated the Korean peninsula the strategically most important area to which the U.S. is directly linked, scrapped the plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea, which was advocated at the time of the Carter administration, and pledged to consolidate the ROK-U.S. security cooperation for peace and stability in Northeast Asia. And, ever since, it has steadily implemented these explicit pledges.

In this connection, we firmly believe that President Reagan will, during his visit, have a beneficial and real opportunity to personally realize the belligerent nature of North Korea.

Next, in connection with the economic cooperation between the two countries, it is expected that the heads of the two countries, the summit talks, will have a comprehensive discussion of the trade between the two countries, the volume of which exceeds \$10 billion at present, and of the question of increasing the economic and technological cooperation. In this regard, we hope that the United States, with even more profound concern, understanding, and generosity on the various economic difficulties of Korea, will more seriously consider what could be done by the United States to contribute to the steady growth of the Korean economy on a stable foundation.

The ROK-U.S. relations are no longer the unilateral benefactor-beneficiary relations of the past. They are now ones of reciprocity, mutual dependence, and inseparable partners. Thus, the relations between the two countries are now ones of interdependence in which U.S. interests would inevitable suffer, if the Korean economy experienced a recession. Accordingly, we urge that the United States, to exist and to ensure continued progress as a Pacific state and to continue to remain the leader of the free world, remember that it has relations of a common destiny with Korea, one of its important allies in the Far East.

On the occasion of the U.S. President's visit to Korea, which takes place 4 years after the bicentennial of the establishment of the Korea-U.S. relations, we sincerely hope that his visit will serve as an opportunity to further strengthen the friendly cooperative relations between the two countries.

PRC OVERTURE TO U.S. ON NORTH KOREA DISCUSSED

SK221301 Seoul YONHAP in English 1242 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will not consider the reported Chinese overture made to Washington regarding the Korean question until North Korea is brought to account for its responsibility for the Oct 9 Rangoon bombing, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

The spokesman made the comment in response to a published report that China has recently indicated it would welcome discussions with the United States on ways to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

THE WASHINGTON POST reported Thursday that Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping gave that message to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger during the American official's recent visit to Beijing. "Any such discussion at this stage is likely to lead to overlook North Korean responsibility for the Rangoon incident," the spokesman said.

He also said he understood that Deng's reported suggestion contained nothing new and only reiterated North Korea's existing position on resolving the Korean question. North Korea has advocated the formation of a confederation of the two Koreas for years. The Rangoon bombing killed 17 South Koreans accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on a visit to Burma, Chon's first stop on a five-nation South Asian and Pacific trip. South Korea officially has blamed North Korea for the incident, which forced Chon to cancel the rest of his planned 18-day trip.

Press Reaction

SK240532 Seoul CHOSOM ILBO in Korea 23 Oct 83 p 3

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] In response to a series of foreign press reports on Red China recently expressing its willingness to cooperate with the United States and Japan to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, the Foreign Ministry denied the truth of such reports and reacted cautiously, calling for vigilance against the sinister scheme that could be contained in such reports.

On 22 October, a Foreign Ministry source said that, as far as the ministry knows, Deng Xiaoping did not express such willingness in his 28 September talks with Mr Weinberger. The source expressed doubt about the intent of such reports, saying that one should note that such reports come out at a time when the Burmese Government is expected to make an official announcement shortly as to the result of its investigation of the Aung San incident, and that such reports are all coming out from the Japanese leftist figures who are understood to be pro-Red China and pro-North Korean puppets.

The source went on to say that Red China has always supported the North Korean puppets' position in its various meetings with the United States and Japan, including that between Deng and Weinberger, and made an analytic remark that there may be a sinister plot in reports which are funneled out successively in spite of the real Red Chinese position in order to lend a helping hand to the North Korean puppets, who are in a difficult corner because of the Burma incident, by obscuring the issue.

LEAK TO NORTH OF U. S. ARMS TECHNOLOGY WARNED AGAINST

SK220059 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 22 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The government is likely to ask for a guarantee that U. S. military technology exported to mainland China will not be transferred to North Korea when President Ronald Reagan visits Seoul Nov. 12-14.

North Korea's possession of any sophisticated U. S. military technology via China would pose a grave threat to the security of the Republic of Korea, a diplomatic source said yesterday. Korea and the United States, he said, have discussed the issue since U. S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Chinese leaders agreed on increased military cooperation in Beijing last month. He said North Korea's terrorist bombing in Burma has renewed awareness, on the part of the Republic of Korea, of the possible threat from proposed U. S. military sales to China.

Noting that the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner and the Burma incident have increased tension on the Korean peninsula, he said the Korean and U. S. governments are very likely to review the impact of these tragic incidents on inter-Korea relations and the political situation in Northeast Asia and discuss how they will cope with the tension on the peninsula.

The two governments are also expected to confer on a recent change in the guideline of the conduct of U.S. diplomats, permitting their limited contact with North Koreans, he said. The incident, he said, has served as a warning to those Americans who rashly call for an increase in U.S.-North Korean exchanges.

Referring to the possibility of a tripartite security cooperation among Korea, the United States and Japan, he said the three governments are very unlikely to take up the issue during President Reagan's Asian tour, although it may be a subject for private debate.

Korea and the United States will discuss the promotion of economic cooperation for mutual prosperity as well as security issues during the visit, he said.

'AERIAL SURVEILLANCE, FIGHTER TEAMS' TO BE SET UP

SK230052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] The top commanders of the Air Force units decided yesterday to establish "aerial surveillance and fighter teams" to swiftly detect the military activities of the North Korean communists, and to be ready to take immediate retaliatory actions if provoked. The decision was made in a strategy meeting of the commanding and staff officers of Air Force combat wings and other major units throughout the nation.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Kim Sang-tae, who presided over the strategic session at Air Force headquarters, said in a speech that North Korea would be strongly answered without hesitation if it triggered military provocations, whether major or minor. "Such a retaliatory strategy is to crush North Korea's illusion that it could unify Korea under communist terms, and to deter the North Korean communists from attempting to continue military provocations," Gen. Kim said. He noted that the Air Force has strengthened its capability of defeating the North Korean communists if they invaded the South again.

The meeting was convened to work out tactics and measures designed to resolutely punish the North Koreans, in connection with the recent incidents committed by them at home and abroad, according to a spokesman. The spokesman said that the participants in the conference had closely analyzed the latest military situation in the North and the maneuvers pursued by Pyongyang.

The senior Air Force officers arrived at the conclusion that the bombing incident in Rangoon, Burma, on Oct. 9 must have been plotted by North Korean terrorists to assassinate the head of state of the republic and create serious social chaos in the South. The ultimate goal of the blast plot must have been to wage warfare on the Korean peninsula, the commanders concluded, according to the spokesman.

According to an announcement by the spokesman with regard to the strategic meeting, the North Korean communists were expected to continue their attempts to assassinate key government figures.

North Korea is also expected to conduct terror activities and to kidnap those who participate in international gatherings. In addition, the possibility is high that the North Koreans might wage unconventional warfare, including the destruction of major military and public installations. To prevent such terror activities, the penetration of guerrillas and commandos, and surprise attacks, the commanders decided to establish a watertight defense posture and anti-air infiltration operations.

TIME BOMB FOUND IN HOSPITAL OF KOREAN SUSPECTS

OW211457 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 21 (AFP) -- A time bomb has been found in an elevator in a Rangoon hospital where two injured Koreans arrested in connection with the October 9 bomb blast were believed to be hospitalized, it was reported here today.

In a dispatch from Rangoon, the JIJI PRESS reported the bomb with four dry cell batteries was discovered in an elevator in the three-story No. 2 Military Hospital in the heart of the capital yesterday and was dismantled by law-enforcement authorities.

The discovery of a time bomb sparked speculation that it had been planted in the hospital in a bid to silence the two Koreans believed responsible for the Oct. 9 bombing which killed four top South Korean ministers as well as 17 other people, JIJI said, quoting an unnamed reliable source. JIJI said the source learned about the unexploded bomb by monitoring police radio communications.

Three Koreans have been arrested in the wake of the Oct 9 bombing and two of them were believed to be held at the hospital after they exploded hand grenades in an unsuccessful getaway attempt, it said. The remaining Korean was shot dead by police.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, COUNCIL BY-ELECTIONS SLATED

BK181619 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The first coordination meeting of the Elections Commission for the People's Assembly and People's Council was held at 1000 this morning in the central hall at the Elections Commission Office at No. 94, Natmauk Street. Elections Commission Chairman U Ha Tun presided over the meeting as chairman and U Aye Maung, the joint secretary of the Elections Commission, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The meeting decided to hold the fifth by-elections for 949 vacant seats in the People's Assembly and various levels of the People's Councils 17 December 1983-15 January 1984. The meeting coordinated work for holding by-elections.

APPOINTMENTS OF NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS NOTED

BK141424 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed Colonel Kyaw Tun, who was appointed deputy minister of labor and social welfare in the Council of Ministers by notification No. 17/83 dated 28 September 1983, as deputy minister of trade, and Colonel Khin Maung who was appointed deputy minister of livestock breeding and fisheries in the Council of Ministers by notification No. 11/83 dated 22 July 1983, as deputy minister of home and religious affairs.

The Council of Ministers has appointed U Kyaw Than, assembly representative of Kyauktan Township Constituency-II, Rangoon Division, as deputy minister of labor and social welfare. He was appointed as a deputy minister by Notification No. 105/83 of the State Council issued on 14 October 1983. The Council of Ministers has appointed Aung Win, assembly representative of West Bassein Township Constituency-II, Irrawaddy Division, as deputy minister of livestock breeding and fisheries. He was appointed as deputy minister by Notification No. 105/83 of the State Council issued on 14 October 1983.

PRK REACTS TO UN'S KAMPUCHEA DECISION

Foreign Ministry Statement

BK211421 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Oct 83

[21 October statement of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- read by announcer]

[Text] At its 38th meeting, the UN General Assembly has taken an erroneous decision concerning the representation of Kampuchea. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK deems it necessary to declare the following:

1. Nearly 5 years have elapsed since the founding of the PRK. Following their liberation from the genocidal regime of Democratic Kampuchea created by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sarmy-Khieu Samphan clique, the Kampuchean people began a rapid process of rebirth. Famine has been curbed. A national assembly, set up through general, direct, and free elections, has provided the country with a democratic constitution and a popular government which ensures order and security in the whole country. Schools, hospitals, and monasteries have reopened.

Now, 1,600,000 pupils and students are going to school. Illiteracy is being eradicated. Despite the grave consequences of genocide, the government and the people of the PRK are advancing courageously on the path of reconstruction and development.

2. The past nearly 5 years are proof of the failure of all attempts to overturn the PRK and reinstall the regime of Democratic Kampuchea. The Pol Pot gang, regrouped in sanctuaries on Thai territory and rearmed by its Beijing and Washington bosses, has made forays into the PRK under the label of the so-called Coalition Government of Sihanouk in order to carry out looting and subversive activities. Its cruelty has exposed the farce of the coalition government and has aroused the hatred and resistance of the people in the border provinces who have been organizing effective self-defense. Thus, many Pol Pot agents and reactionary Khmer have been destroyed. Good developments in the security field has allowed the PRK and the SRV to agree with each other on annual partial withdrawals of the Vietnamese army volunteers. This decision and the partial withdrawals of Vietnamese army volunteers in 1982 and 1983 testify to the stability and consolidation of the PRK as well as the consistent policy of the SRV to respect the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

3. Reality in the PRK has proved that the decisions taken so far by the United Nations regarding the representation of Kampuchea are groundless and unjust. More than ever, the PRK has proved itself as the only genuine and legitimate representative of Kampuchea. The seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations must, in all legitimacy, go to the PRK.

An increasing number of UN member countries are aware of the how unreasonable it is that Kampuchea is being represented by the authors of genocide. At the summit conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi in March 1983, 99 heads of state and government adopted a provisional solution by vacating the Kampuchean seat within the Nonaligned Movement. The PRK holds that, for the time being, this provisional solution is reasonable.

4. The recent decision of the UN General Assembly in favor of the presence of the authors of genocide under the disguise of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea constitutes gross interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people and a flagrant violation of the charter of this international organization. Not only will this decision worsen tension in Southeast Asia, but it also runs counter to the interests and aspirations of the people in this region and the world.

While working hard to preserve the presence of the authors of genocide in its organization, the United Nations cannot have a say in seeking solutions to the questions of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

SPK Denounces 'Grotesque Comedy'

BK231238 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 23 -- A grotesque comedy has been played for the fifth time at the United Nations -- the recognition of the bogus "Democratic Kampuchea" as the legitimate representative of the Kampuchea people.

That this international organization, which is called upon to carry out noble tasks, is abused in such an immoral manner is highly regrettable.

Immoral because notorious, hated murderers are allowed to sit undisturbed side by side with no less notorious traitors who claim to represent their own victims, survivors of a genocide which took a toll of more than three million lives. Immoral because these self-styled "representatives" continue their criminal sabotage of their nation's rebirth.

Grotesque because "Democratic Kampuchea" only exists on paper by the will of its authors -- the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists, and other forces of international reaction. "Democratic Kampuchea," a synonym of genocide, existed only from April 17, 1975 to January 7, 1979. Then it was overthrown by the people, and its principal supporters, in the more than four years since, have been living in exile in foreign capitals. "Democratic Kampuchea" has neither population nor territory. It exists only in the wishful thinking of those butchers who have escaped people's justice and who are lurking along the Thai-Kampuchean border, kept by the Chinese reactionaries and other forces and living on international aid destined to "refugees."

The U.N. recognition of "Democratic Kampuchea" is all the more absurd in the light of the progress achieved on the entire territory of Kampuchea by the same people who were persecuted under "Democratic Kampuchea" but who now are master of the country. These people have elected their own government which is controlling all the 185,000 square kilometres of the republic. They have instituted a monetary system, education, health care, religious freedom, and other **rights** which were banned under the former regime.

Furthermore, the improvement of the situation in Kampuchea was vividly illustrated by the two partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers who have come at the request of the Kampuchean people to help them drive away the Pol Pot murderers and protect their country. The new regime continues to advance, the defiance of plotting by Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok. This has become clearer and clearer to the world public, and this is the reason for Albania's recognition of Kampuchea, for the resolutions adopted by the Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi, and for the attitudes of the Australian Government and other governments. This process is irreversible. Sooner or later the usurpers will be ousted from the United Nations.

The people of Kampuchea, closely united with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal and friendly countries, firmly believe that their just cause will triumph. They will never forget the assistance given them in the most difficult moment, and they warmly thank those friends who, for the noble aspirations of humanity and for the very prestige of the United Nations, have sided with them.

'KAMPUCHEA' ON LEGITIMACY OF HENG SAMRIN GOVERNMENT

BK220850 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Oct (SPK) -- The PRK Government led by Heng Samrin is the sole legal and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people, the weekly KAMPUCHEA writes.

The organ of the KUFNCD praised the great economic and social achievements scored in less than 5 years by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP.

These brilliant successes will ensure the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the steady progress of the country, the paper wrote.

The paper continues: This is a victory of the internal and external policies of the Kampuchean party and state combined with a monolithic national unity and the high sense of responsibility of the Kampuchean people from all social strata. It is also a victory of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance, the close solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the assistance of friendly countries throughout the world.

The Kampuchean people ardently aspire to live in peace in order to build a new and prosperous life. Nevertheless, the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, coming to terms with reactionary forces such as Thailand, persist in sabotaging this life.

During the past 5 years, they have been blind to the realities and indisputable progress of Kampuchea's rebirth and have invented the so-called "Kampuchean problem" to bring the United Nations to support their attempt to reimpose genocide in Kampuchea and satisfy their expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia.

After recalling that the "Kampuchean problem" was settled with the founding of the PRK -- 7 January 1979 -- the paper emphasized: All these maneuvers cannot hamper the steady advance of the PRK or break the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance.

THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS FROM 7 TO 13 OCT REPORTED

BK170534 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Oct (SPK) -- Thai aircraft carried out six reconnaissance flights over Kampuchean territory during the week from 7 to 13 October, according to military sources, particularly above the region from Ampil to Khvav, Yeang Dangcum, Poipet, and Mak Hoeun and the border region in the northwest of Koh Kong Province.

On 8 October, between 0800 and 1000, a Thai plane intruded 15 km into Kampuchea east of Poipet.

At sea, a Thai warship and 45 armed boats operated within a radius of 5 to 25 nautical miles around Kong and Tang Islands.

On the ground, Thailand launched 61 attacks, including 41 artillery barrages, against Rominh (Preah Vihear), Anlung Veng (Siem Reap), a point west of Kop, Pailin, and Ta Sanh (Battambang), a point northeast of Smat Deng (Pursat), and Hills 199, 290, and 225 (Koh Kong).

During the week, Kampuchean border forces killed 52 reactionary Khmer who came from Thailand and captured 14 others. They seized 18 firearms and some war materiel.

VODK EDITORIAL WELCOMES UN KAMPUCHEA DECISION

BK240754 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "The UN General Assembly Has Decided Without Vote To Continue Recognizing Democratic Kampuchea's Credentials and Seat in the United Nations"]

[Text] On 20 October 1983, during its 38th plenary session, the UN General Assembly adopted the decision to accept Democratic Kampuchea's credentials and seat it as the sole legitimate and legal representative of Kampuchea in the United Nations without proceeding to a vote. This is the fifth time that the General Assembly has declared recognition for the right to representation and seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations since the invasion and occupation of our Kampuchean territory by hundreds of thousands of aggressor Vietnamese troops, and the first time that the UN General Assembly has accepted recognition of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials and seat without a vote. This constitutes a most shameful and bitter political and diplomatic setback for the genocidal and expansionist Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

For nearly 5 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made painstaking efforts to vacate the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations and to replace Democratic Kampuchea with their Phnom Penh puppet running dogs. This year again, during the past few months, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors resorted to all kinds of misleading and deceptive maneuvers in an attempt to prevent the international community from supporting Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.

However, the international community is only too well aware of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' cruel, savage, and tricky nature. It is aware of their perfidious designs and their efforts to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea and make it a fait accompli. For this reason, no one has been fooled or duped by the Vietnamese. Everybody has continued to support the Kampuchean people's just struggle and Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations with overwhelming votes that increase each year. The votes have been so overwhelming that this year the Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not dare to propose that the UN General Assembly vote, for they clearly foresaw a shameful setback which has turned out to be even more stinging than in previous years.

This serious defeat of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the United Nations once again reflects their extreme impasse and strategic failure on the Kampuchean battlefield.

As for our Kampuchean people, our regular army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and our Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the decision of this year's UN General Assembly session to continue recognizing the credentials and seat of Democratic Kampuchea without a vote constitutes another brilliant diplomatic victory in the United Nations in addition to a string of victories we have won since 1979. This also constitutes a major victory for all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving forces in the world over the expansionist and aggressive forces and the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in defense of peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia and the world. It is also a victory for the UN General Assembly and the United Nations as a whole in defending and upholding the charter and prestige of the United Nations, thus making the whole world and all of mankind, particularly small, poor, and weak nations, more trustful of and confident in the ability of this august international organization to ensure their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

This reasonable and just act of the United Nations and the international community is a great encouragement for the Kampuchean people, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea who are fighting arduously on the battlefield against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to defend Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and preserve the Kampuchean nation and race.

To be worthy of this supreme support of the international community, the Kampuchean people, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea pledge to continue fighting tenaciously to overcome all of hardship and obstacles in the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressive forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions so that Kampuchea remains independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned and in order to contribute to the defense of peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia and peace in the world.

VODK CARRIES CGDK STATEMENT ON VIETNAMIZATION

BK240534 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Oct 83

[13 October "statement" of Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- read by announcer]

[Text] Simultaneously with keeping troops and state power's employees on Kampuchean territory, the Hanoi government has systematically sent Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea. The dispatch of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea territory has been carried out on a larger scale with each passing day; many hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese citizens have already settled in Kampuchea.

The SRV foreign minister admitted this in his speech at the UN General Assembly on 7 October 1983, although he did not accept the dimensions of the dispatch of Vietnamese settlers to Kampuchea. The Vietnamese goal is to populate Kampuchea with many more Vietnamese nationals, to let them oppress the Kampuchean people, to make the Kampuchean people a minority in a determined period of time, to swallow Kampuchea, and to include it in the Indochina Federation under their control. The point to which more attention must be paid is that these Vietnamese nationals sent by the Hanoi administration to settle in Kampuchea are not ordinary immigrants. They are armed groups organized by the Hanoi administration to serve the Vietnamese aggressor troops in a large-scale implementation of the Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea firmly denounces and condemns the intentional implementation of the colonization policy by the SRV in Kampuchea. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea declares that Vietnamese nationals, who were illegally sent to settle in Kampuchea, cannot have any rights however long they remain in Kampuchea. They cannot have the right to stay permanently or forever in Kampuchea. They cannot have political rights, especially the right to vote in Kampuchea. Only the Kampuchean people have these rights. The Kampuchean people will implement these rights independently, without any pressure, and without the presence of any foreign aggressor troops.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea denounces and considers null and void all agreements and treaties adopted in the past and to be adopted in the future by the SRV and its Phnom Penh puppets and most subservient running dogs which allow Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea.

VONADK REPORTS SOVIETS FIRE ON SRV FISHING BOATS

BK220452 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] At the beginning of October, Soviet ships fired on three Vietnamese fishing boats which had become lost near Cam Ranh port. A total of 25 Vietnamese were killed. The Soviets said these fishing boats were enemy vessels disguised as fishing boats to spy on their military base. This incident has made the Vietnamese people very angry toward the Soviets and the Le Duan clique. At present, the Vietnamese people everywhere have condemned the Soviets and the Le Duan clique -- the most subservient lackeys of the Soviet Union -- for their most savage and fascist acts.

PHOUN SIPASEUT INTERVIEWED ON UN SESSION

BK231500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Undated interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut by press and radio correspondents -- place not given, read by announcer]

[Text] Question: I would like to ask you about the special points of this year's 38th UN General Assembly session.

Answer: As you know, the 38th UN General Assembly session was convened amid the tense international situation which poses a serious threat to world peace. This is due to the bellicose schemes of the U.S. imperialists who are currently intensifying the arms race, stubbornly trying to carry out their plan to develop and install intermediate-level nuclear missiles in various NATO countries, provoking a war and launching various propaganda campaigns slandering and vilifying the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, thus creating a tense situation everywhere in the world.

All this poses a serious threat to peace, international security, and the independence and democracy of various nations. Meanwhile, they are actively using local reactionary administrations to carry out wars in many forms in various regions of the world in an attempt to implement their neocolonialist policy.

All this shows that the current 38th UN General Assembly session has to face very important and urgent problems involving mankind's fate. Despite the fact that the Soviet delegation to the UN session led by Foreign Minister Comrade Gromyko was prohibited by U.S. authorities from landing at New York's airport aboard a Soviet aircraft and was refused a guarantee of safety -- a grave violation of the agreement signed between the United Nations and the host country and an indication of the provocative nature of the United States which does not want to settle current urgent problems -- the Soviet Union, adhering to its peace policy, advanced new proposals to check the production and use of atomic weapons in war.

This Soviet position has been widely supported by the peace-loving people in the world. On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists have been more isolated than ever before and their bellicose nature has been further exposed.

A special point is that 26 heads of state and premiers of member countries attending the UN General Assembly session participated in a special meeting at the invitation of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to implement the contents and spirit of the resolutions adopted at the seventh summit conference of the movement.

At this meeting, problems of the threat to peace and the arms race, particularly involving atomic weapons of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionary forces, remained the focal point of interest and became a target of the struggle of progressive people in the world. Other outstanding issues of international concern are the problems in the Middle East, Central America and Africa.

Question: What are the most important points contained in your speech at the UN General Assembly session?

Answer: In my speech at the UN General Assembly session, I mentioned events in the past year. I also mentioned the LPDR Government's attitude and stand toward the following important international problems: Systematic aggressive schemes and war activities of the U.S. imperialists in various parts of the world, which have caused international tension; the strengthening of solidarity among the world's people in their struggle to safeguard peace and security and against the arms race and a nuclear holocaust, particularly against the plan to install intermediate-level nuclear missiles in some Western European countries in the latter part of this year; the urgent appeal of peace-loving people in the world to the United States and its NATO allies to respond to various Soviet proposals on peace and disarmament; the resolute and persistent support for the just struggle being waged by the people in various Asian, African, and Latin American countries against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination, and against apartheid and for freedom and social progress, and the settlement of problems in Southeast Asia, aimed at making it a region of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation.

Question: What is your opinion on the Kampuchean seat at the UN General Assembly and the settlement of problems in Southeast Asia?

Answer: Since 1980 the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, have grown and become stronger with each passing day and have recorded great achievements in national defense and construction, thereby enabling Kampuchea to take new steps in its revival. Kampuchea's role has been enhanced with each passing day in the international arena. Meanwhile, the so-called Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, which owes a blood debt to the Kampuchean people, is daily experiencing division and cannot represent the Kampuchean people.

Our delegation resolutely and persistently condemned the schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their supporters in Southeast Asia, are stubbornly promoting the presence of the Pol Pot gang of murderers in the United Nations under the form of so-called Democratic Kampuchea. At the same time, I expressed admiration and support for the good intentions and the legitimate leadership of the PRK, the sole, legal representative of the Kampuchean people, which has declared that it will not immediately take the seat after so-called Democratic Kampuchea has been expelled from the United Nations. For this reason, it can be seen that the continued implementation of the UN policy to maintain Democratic Kampuchea in the world organization will not be beneficial to the settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The true nature of Southeast Asia's problem is that the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles have, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the local reactionary powerholders, caused tension and promoted a confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina, thus causing tension in the relations among the countries of the region.

Nevertheless, the world's people are aware of the humanitarian and civilized leadership role of the PRK and the dangers of the strategy of the Beijing ruling clique which wants to settle problems through military means. This is why many countries have come to better understand the regional issue. This year many countries refused to join ASEAN in sponsoring a draft resolution on the Kampuchean issue. The actions of these countries are reasonable and are prompting various countries which have in the past supported ASEAN to reconsider their position toward Kampuchea and the region.

Regarding the settlement of regional problems, I am of the opinion that there is a positive tendency toward negotiations and discussion, even though ASEAN countries have different views in this regard.

However, the success of this depends on how sincere the ASEAN side is -- particularly Thailand, which shares a common border with Kampuchea and Laos. We hope that these countries can surmount various difficulties in order to promote, together with the Indochinese countries, the emerging tendency toward meetings and talks. This is to create a political atmosphere suitable for real discussions on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation. Only by so doing can we contribute in accordance with our capability to world peace and security.

ADN REPORTS LAOS DELEGATION CHIEF'S CEMA SPEECH

LD201944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2127 GMT 19 Oct 83

["From the speech by Sali Vongkhamso, head of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Delegation" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The Lao people are attentively following the work of CEMA, Sali Vongkhamso said [at the 37th CEMA session in Berlin]. They express their great satisfaction with the success which the peoples of the socialist fraternal countries achieved in fulfilling the tasks set them. Our country, he said, enjoys special attention from the CEMA countries and receives their help in restoring and developing national industry which was destroyed by the war. Particular support is being given in restoring transport routes, in agriculture and forestry, in extracting natural resources, in supplying equipment and goods, and in implementing various economic and cultural projects which are of great importance for Laos. The CEMA member countries are also giving their active support to training national technical cadres for the Lao People's Democratic Republic and are passing on their rich experiences in this sphere.

Our party and government, the speaker noted, which are pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, unswervingly support the constructive policy of the socialist countries in questions of disarmament and, particularly, the communique from the Prague meeting of Warsaw Pact member states in January 1983 and the genuine peace initiatives by the Soviet Union submitted by Yuriy Andropov on 27 August and 28 September 1983.

Sali Vongkhamso stressed that on the basis of the results in the decisive year of the first 5-year plan fresh successes were achieved in 1983 in creating the country's economic foundation. Production increased with every year. In 1982 the gross national product and national income increased by 24 and 15 percent over 1980. In agriculture the movement to consolidate and develop agricultural producer cooperatives underwent a major qualitative development.

Sali Vongkhamso reported that the reorganization of production to concentrate resources in several regions has brought initial positive results. The population's living conditions are gradually improving. Despite these positive results the country is faced with various difficulties connected with the inadequate development of the economic basis. In order to overcome this our party and our government are taking various measures, the speaker said, to organize better distribution of means for increasing production, raising income for the state budget and improving the people's living conditions. Furthermore efforts are being made to increase revolutionary vigilance.

While maximum use is made of indigenous resources, great importance is attached to enhancing the efficiency of economic cooperation with other countries, particularly the socialist fraternal countries. As far as the 1986-90 5-year plan is concerned, the speaker said, we deem it important to coordinate it with the plans of the CEMA countries. We believe that in the coming years one of the main tasks of our plan will consist in developing and improving the transport and post and communications systems.

In order for cooperation with the countries of the socialist community to be extended, attention must also be given to developing the bases of production of export goods. He drew attention to the favorable natural conditions in his country for developing agriculture, the agrarian industry, forestry and hydro-energy. Laos possesses great potential for extracting and processing mineral resources.

Sali Vongkhamhao expressed the hope that the CEMA member countries will continue to give various forms of aid and support, particularly by granting long-term credits, reciprocal trade or establishing joint plants. Attention should be given to multilateral cooperation, which would guarantee the efficient utilization of each partner's possibilities on the basis of coordination. The realities and level of economic development in Laos should be taken into consideration in this respect.

BRIEFS

SRV COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES -- Vientiane, October 18 (OANA-KPL) -- A scientific and social committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its chairman, Doa Van Tap, yesterday evening arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Education. The Vietnamese officials are to exchange lessons and to work out concrete programs in scientific and social cooperation between the two countries until 1985. The two sides signed a protocol in the field in November 1982. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, Lao acting minister for education and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 18 Oct 83 BK]

SOVIET EXPERTS DECORATED -- Vientiane, October 20 (OANA-KPL) -- Inkong Mahavong, member of the party CC, minister for agriculture, irrigation and agricultural cooperatives, yesterday decorated seven Soviet agricultural machineries experts here. The experts have been working in Laos since 1980 and the presentation of orders ranging from Itsala-2nd Order, Itsala-3rd Order, Friendship Order and 5-year insignia represents the sentiment of gratitude the Lao side has for the contributions of the experts concerned and gratitude the Lao side has for the overall aid and assistance given to Laos on the basis of proletarian internationalism and fraternal friendship, said the Lao minister. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 20 Oct 83 BK]

PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION -- Vientiane, October 20 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations, led by its president, Singkapo Sikhotchoulamani, yesterday left here for the Soviet Union. The Lao delegation is to attend the annual conference of the heads of peace committees of the socialist countries to be held in Moscow at the end of this month. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 20 Oct 83 BK]

SOVIET AMITY DELEGATION -- Vientiane, October 20 (KPL) -- A Soviet history professor, Leonid Stephanovich Otherov on October 17, arrived here with a delegation of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association. Among those to welcome the Soviet delegation was Somsanit Khambai, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Social Security and War Veterans and secretary of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 20 Oct 83 BK]

KAMPUCHEAN SOLDIERS 'PLUNDER' BORDER VILLAGE 20 OCT

BK230136 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Surin -- The local police chief reported yesterday that a group of about 50 Khmer soldiers plundered a Thai border village on Thursday and made off with 45 heads of cattle.

Police Col Phongbandit Mitphakdi, chief police superintendent of this border province in the Northeast, said that the Khmer soldiers went into a village in Amphoe Kap Choeng and robbed local villagers of their personal belongings and valuables. The incident took place at around 11 pm on Thursday at Ban Khok Saeng, Tambon Bakdai, Amphoe Kap Choeng here.

The police chief said that a group of Thai soldiers gave chase but he didn't know whether any clash had taken place. The police officer said that the Khmer soldiers had probably run into a food shortage following a heavy downpour that had flooded their areas. He did not say which group the Khmer soldiers belong to.

OFFICERS CITED ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATION

BK221329 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] A press conference was held at the Supreme Command yesterday presided over by Director of the Supreme Command Information Office Major General Samphao Sikhacha, during which officers reported to newsmen on the situation at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Army Secretary Colonel Narudon Detpradiyut noted that Vietnamese radio has been accusing Thailand of violating Kampuchea's sovereignty both by land and by sea. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach earlier said that Thailand had three times in the past committed aggression against Vietnam. Thach said that together with China and the United States, Thailand is trying to have ASEAN adopt a policy of confrontation to subvert Kampuchean security through the cover of the United Nations. Thach also rejected any proposal for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, saying that withdrawal would be possible if only the threat from China were removed.

The army secretary reported that Vietnam had sent more Vietnamese settlers into Kampuchea. Those people competed with the local residents in earning their living. This caused the Kampuchean people to become indignant, and many of them have joined the tripartite Kampuchean Coalition Government. Vietnam also sent more soldiers and heavy weapons to Poipet District, Battambang Province. Reinforcements and rotations of troops were also reported in several other areas. Vietnam has unusually strengthened its troops along the Kampuchean border opposite Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province, and Kap Choeng District, Surin Province.

Chief of Staff of the Chanthaburi-Trat Security Forces Captain Manat Pinkunlabut of the Royal Thai Navy reported a fierce fighting inside Kampuchea opposite Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, and frequent intrusions by Vietnamese soldiers into Khlong Yai District where they plundered the local people taking away with them food and medicine apparently to make up with their shortage. Thai soldiers took action to stop them and could prevent them from entering many times. The navy captain also reported several attacks on Thai fishing trawlers by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers using fishing trawlers equipped with weapons. A large number of Thai fishermen were either killed or wounded.

Maj Gen Samphao Sikhacha noted that a major factor for the problem at the Thai-Kampuchean border is the lack of definite border demarcation. A way to solve the problem is to negotiate with Kampuchea and to set up border markers, similar to what has been done on the Thai-Malaysian border.

He noted that efforts had been made but the results depend on the settlement of the international problem. On the border with Laos, he said there is also a dispute over the channel in the Mekong River because of the unclear treaty. Major General Samphao said the border problem is the most important problem of the nation. All matters would be settled if only the border problem were solved.

NUMBER OF 'MOST SENSITIVE' SECURITY ZONES CUT

BK210450 Bangkok THE NATIONAL REVIEW in English 21 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] The Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) has successfully reduced the so-called "most sensitive zones" in 12 provinces to only four provinces in the past four months, its spokesman said yesterday.

Col Wichian Sunthonket said the four provinces where communist insurgency remains "very active" are two in the north -- Nan and Mukdahan -- and two in the south -- Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat.

He said ISOC classified the strength of communist terrorists throughout the country into four levels, adding that the areas where the degree of communist activities was ranked at the second level have been reduced from 22 provinces to 19 provinces in the same period.

Communist areas in the third degree increased from 16 provinces to 26 provinces (some areas in the second degree have had their strength reduced to the third degree) while those in the fourth degree were also higher from 18 provinces to 20 provinces, according to the ISOC record.

Col Wichian said two civilian-police-military units -- one in the Rat Buri under the First Army Region and the other in Ubon Ratchathani under the Second Army Region -- have been dissolved following the government forces' success in wiping out communist insurgency in those areas. Meanwhile, a report from ISOC said 52 communist insurgents had surrendered to authorities over the past months.

ISOC also reported that it will organize a meeting next Wednesday to review the results of its anti-communist operations in the country in the past six months.

COMMENTARY ON SIHANOUK'S ROLE IN DK GOVERNMENT

BK230932 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1040 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Samdech Sihanouk and Kampuchea's Emancipation Mission"]

[Text] Late last week by UN Credentials Committee unanimously proposed to the UN General Assembly that it recognize the Kampuchean government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The committee's decision can be seen as a major victory for the Kampuchean people who have been struggling to achieve national emancipation from control by Vietnam, which continues to maintain over 180,000 occupation troops in Kampuchea. The man behind this diplomatic success is Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Over the past more than 30 years the samdech has dedicated himself to the freedom and independence of Kampuchea. Ever since the success of his mission to liberate Kampuchea from the French protectorate in 1954, Samdech Sihanouk's skill and wisdom have been acknowledged by nations the world over. Samdech Sihanouk has constantly maintained that his duty is to serve the Kampuchean nation and people. Therefore, after the Vietnamese troops invaded and occupied Kampuchea, it comes as no surprise that the samdech's lofty goal at present is to fight for the recovery of Kampuchea's freedom and independence. And this is not for the personal interest of the samdech at all. His activities are for the interest of the Kampuchean people as a whole.

As Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is well known to many and has won the trust of large segments of international opinion, in addition to the fact that he counts many state leaders among his close friends far and wide in the world, his main duty is to muster support from friendly countries in terms of political backing, military aid, food, and medicine. All of this is for the preservation of the Kampuchean people's existence in the international community.

The successes of the Samdech's mission are countless. The most obvious proof is that various nations continue to support and recognize the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the legitimate government of the Kampuchean people and, for the last 4 years, these nations have been condemning Vietnam's illegal and inhuman acts and insistently demanding that Vietnam completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Moreover, these nations have been unanimous in putting pressure on Vietnam by suspending trade and cutting aid. Furthermore, countries and international organizations have been providing humanitarian assistance either in terms of food or medicine to Kampuchean refugees who have fled the flames of war or persecution by Vietnamese troops and have taken refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Besides, it is under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk that different groups of patriotic Khmer people have been able to join hands and forces as one single strong body.

The Kampuchean people are determined to struggle effectively against Vietnamese aggression. As proof, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is expanding its liberated zone to a greater extent. Early this month, Samdech Sihanouk stated at the United Nations that next January he will attend another cabinet meeting in the liberated zone of his beloved Kampuchea.

KRIANGSAK TO LEAD DELEGATION TO VIETNAM 30 NOV

BK220949 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Oct 83 p 32

[Text] Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan will pay a week-long visit to Hanoi for talks with Vietnamese leaders next month, an official said today.

The Secretary of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, Phaithun Khruakao, said Gen Kriangsak, who chairs the committee, was expected to discuss several issues, including Kampuchea. The former prime minister is due to leave with a 19-member delegation on November 30.

In August Gen Kriangsak led a delegation from the Foreign Relations Committee to Laos in an attempt to improve ties which have been cool since 1979, mainly because of differences over Kampuchea.

LAO HILLTRIBESMEN CROSS OVER INTO TAK PROVINCE

BK211451 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] More than 500 hilltribe people crossed the Lao border and are settling down in Thai areas around Umphang District, Tak Province, local authorities reported. The authorities said Lisu and Yao tribesmen are also practicing slash-and-burn agriculture and using electricity from power generators to catch fish. Deputy Governor of Tak Province Thep Khunson said the authorities need time to decide how to deal with them as they are scattered about areas to which access is very difficult because of the mountainous and heavily forested terrain.

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS GROMYKO DURING USSR VISIT

BK221134 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the SRV, visited the Soviet Union from 17-21 October 1983.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach had cordial talks with Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides reached a total identity of views.

On 18 October Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, conferred the Order of Friendship Among Peoples on Comrade Nguyen Co Thach. Present on these occasions on the Vietnamese side was Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union; and on the Soviet side were Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa, and Mr Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department on Liaison With Communist countries.

On 20 October Comrade Nguyen Co Thach met Comrade Gromyko. During this friendly meeting, the two ministers discussed Vietnamese-Soviet relations and the most important issues relating to the present world situation. The two ministers noted with great satisfaction the constant development of SRV-USSR relations based firmly on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They noted that the recent meetings between Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Andropov were of paramount importance for the all-round development and consolidation of these relations.

The two sides, while exchanging views on current urgent issues, shared identical views in their assessment of the world situation and the solutions to ripe international issues. The Soviet side noted that the world situation has become grave in recent years. Just as Comrade Andropov pointed out in his recent statement: The root cause of the dangerous situation in the world at present stems from the United States' peace endangering militarist policy. Such a situation requires us to adopt an exceptionally responsible attitude toward warding off the source of danger to our planet. As for those countries in the socialist community, the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers once again expressed a determination to protect their interests, continue pursuing the policy of peace, and do their utmost to improve international relations and to dispel the arms race.

On behalf of the Vietnamese leadership, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach expressed full support for the Soviet Union's unswerving policy aimed at defending and consolidating peace, stopping the arms race, and preventing a nuclear war. The Vietnamese leaders warmly welcomed Comrade Andropov's 28 September 1983 statement, regarding it as a document of great political significance. The Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and warding off a nuclear war, including its important proposals made at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, are imperative and have great significance.

Comrade Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's consistent policy of supporting the constructive proposals put forth by the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK aimed at making the Southeast Asian situation healthier and turning this region into a region of peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation.

The two ministers discussed the importance of close cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the international arena. This cooperation has made great contributions to the common struggle of the socialist community and all progressive forces the world over for peace and security of all nations and for warding off the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Comrade Gromyko warmly congratulated Comrade Nguyen Co Thach on the latter's being awarded the Order of Friendship Among Peoples.

WU XUEQIAN MEETING WITH CIA'S CASEY VIEWED

OW211257 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Listeners, we would now like to tell you something about how those in power in China are cottoning up to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Anyone who followed with interest Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit to the United States could not ignore Wu Xueqian's secret meeting with William Casey, chieftain of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, before his departure from Washington for Chicago.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL disclosed on 14 October that Wu Xueqian's meeting with William Casey was not included in the itinerary of his visit to the United States. Even the host list released by the U.S. State Department to the press did not include William Casey. Although details of the meeting were not disclosed, U.S. officials said that Wu Xueqian discussed with the Americans the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

UPI also disclosed that Wu Xueqian and the Reagan administration held discussions on the question of providing weapons and other implements of war to various anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam reactionary forces -- specifically the remnant Pol Pot bandits and the Afghan rebels who are U.S. lackeys -- and the question of promoting China-U.S. cooperation.

As everyone knows, during Wu Xueqian's visit to the United States, he was accorded a grand reception and lavish hospitality by the Reagan administration. The Western press commented that no other foreign minister had been accorded such lavish hospitality by U.S. President Reagan as had Wu Xueqian.

Wu Xueqian and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz held four meetings which lasted a total of 8 hours, going into specifics on questions of China-U.S. military cooperation which had been discussed earlier during U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to China.

The purpose of Wu Xueqian's meeting with CIA boss William Casey could only be cooperation between China and the United States in intelligence and espionage activities against the people of the three Indochinese countries and the people of Afghanistan. This is a price paid by the Beijing authorities in order to obtain U.S. military cooperation in return for service rendered in support of its hegemonistic policies.

Wu Xueqian visited the United States in his capacity as Chinese foreign minister and had a meeting with the chieftain of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. This was unusual. But the Chinese people have long been familiar with the hankering of the people in power in Zhongnanhai for China-U.S. relations.

Perhaps you still remember how in 1952, U.S. spy John Downey piloted a U.S. U-2 reconnaissance plane, [as heard] into Chinese territorial air space on a reconnaissance mission. He was shot down while over Manchuria and was imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. In 1972, Nixon visited China. Two years later, Downey was released. In September of this year, Downey visited China as a distinguished American guest on invitation of Deng Xiaoping. In Beijing, Downey boasted that he had come in order to improve China-U.S. relations. People cannot help wondering if Downey wasn't making prior arrangements for Wu Xueqian's meeting with CIA boss William Casey.

As you know, Deng Xiaoping not only held secret talks and conspired with the United States but agreed to allow the United States to set up intelligence stations on Chinese territory. Deng Xiaoping's national policy is: It doesn't matter whether a cat is black or white as long as it catches mice. This means that in either diplomatic or intelligence activities, anything goes so long as it leads to all-round cooperation with the United States against the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese countries, even if it undermines the world's national liberation movements. Therefore, the attempts of Deng Xiaoping and Wu Xueqian to establish a relationship with the CIA boss and the secret meeting with him are disappointing to people, but they meet the desire of the rulers in Zhongnanhai.

HANOI REPORTS CHINA'S BORDER INTRUSIONS

BK221500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] In recent days Chinese troops have continued to conduct armed provocations, intrusions, and sabotage activities, threatening the lives and normal activities of people in the northern border areas of Vietnam.

On 9, 13, and 17 October Chinese troops on the other side of the border opened up hundreds of salvos of small-arms fire at the Thi Hoa area of Cao Bang Province while a platoon of Chinese soldiers intruded into this area and fired indiscriminately at the local people who were working in the field, killing or wounding two. They also abducted four others to China.

On 10 October many groups of Chinese soldiers intruded into the Trung Khanh area of Cao Bang Province. They felled trees for timber, destroyed a number of houses, and took away some livestock.

On 18 October a group of Chinese soldiers intruded into an area near Lao Cai, Hoang Lien Son Province. They planted mines, cut telephone lines, and spread leaflets.

On 19 October scores of Chinese soldiers intruded into the Hoang Xu Phi area of Ha Tuyen Province and Van Lang area of Lang Son Province. They opened fire at the hamlets nearby and took away or destroyed crops there.

Our armed forces and people in the aforementioned localities promptly punished the intruders, killing or capturing a number of them.

VIETNAM CRITICIZES UN DECISION ON KAMPUCHEA

NHAN DAN Article

BK240759 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Unattributed 23 October NHAN DAN "article": "The Legitimate Right to Representation Belongs to the PRK Government"]

[Text] On 20 October, the 38th UN General Assembly session adopted a decision not to vote on Kampuchea's right to representation at this international organization, tacitly maintaining the genocidal Pol Pot clique's illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. Once again, the United Nations has made a wrong decision on Kampuchea's right to representation. It is well known worldwide that the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of Beijing, has committed genocide, killing over 3 million honest Kampucheans. At the foot of these victims' mass graves, the Kampuchean people have started their revival from scratch. People of conscience are demanding that the barbarous and criminal Pol Pot clique, Beijing's henchmen, be duly punished. They support the Kampuchean people's earnest and legitimate wish that it not be allowed to return to Kampuchea. Controlling no territory or population and forced to burrow at the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Clique is being relentlessly hunted down and has to keep running pitifully.

The people of Kampuchea and throughout the world have long exposed the so-called DK Coalition Government as nothing more than the Pol Pot clique in disguise. This political corpse is trying to tear itself apart, seeking to destroy itself. This genocidal clique is still a tool used by the Chinese expansionists and hegmonists in opposing the three Indochinese countries. Had it not been for the backing of China in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries within the Bangkok authorities, the clique could not have survived for even a day. How could such a monstrosity be the Kampuchean people's representative? To foster and assist it is tantamount to complicity in crime, unscrupulous, and immoral. The Beijing reactionaries cannot answer the Chinese people's questions of why they participated in the crime of genocide in Kampuchea and why they are still spending the Chinese people's money to coddle and foster the genocidal clique.

Over the past 4 years, after toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime, Beijing's henchman, the KPRP and PRK Government, headed by Chairman Heng Samrin, have led the Kampuchean people in achieving a miraculous rebirth, gaining control over the entire country, scoring many brilliant achievements in national construction and defense, and bringing about genuine freedom and happiness for the people.

Despite the despicable slanders by the international reactionary forces aimed at tarnishing the image of the new Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries' bloc of unity, the PRK's international prestige has been constantly enhanced. To date, 31 countries and national liberation organizations have officially recognized the PRK. An irrefutable fact is that the government led by Chairman Heng Samrin is the sole legal and genuine representative of the Kampuchean people.

The situation in Kampuchea has been stabilized and improved with each passing day. This is a positive factor contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Whether other countries truly respect the fundamental national rights of the Kampuchean people and desire peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia can be seen by their support for or opposition to the revival of the Kampuchean people.

The delegates delivering speeches at the 38th UN General Assembly session concentrated on the burning epochal issues -- the worsening international situation, the tense East-West relations, and the increasing threat of nuclear war -- and demanded the settlement of crises and conflicts in many parts of the world.

The majority of delegates dealing with the Kampuchean issue never mentioned the so-called Democratic Kampuchea. The common trend of member countries is to promote dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN nations in order to find a negotiated political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Over the past 4 years, the United Nations has made erroneous decisions on Kampuchea's right of representation, sided with the genocidal Pol Pot gang in opposing the Kampuchean people's revival, violated their right to national self-determination, and run counter to the interests of the three Indochinese countries and of peace in Southeast Asia.

In the past, a majority at the United Nations kept silent on the extremely barbarous U.S. aggression in Vietnam and Indochina despite the condemnation by many other member countries of this organization. The aggressors were not punished; the victims not defended. That same majority now stands on the side of the forces committing aggression against Indochina by keeping the genocidal Pol Pot gang's seat at the United Nations.

By continuing that erroneous attitude, the United Nations cannot exert any influence on the current situation in Kampuchea. On the contrary, it only keeps the problem of Kampuchea's representation deadlocked and makes no contribution to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The United Nations should have had its say in promoting the trend of peace and stability in the region. Instead, it has let itself be tugged by the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists down the wrong road, thus further straining the situation in the region. If the United Nations persists in its present policy, the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia will be settled outside its framework. This would create an untoward precedent for this organization.

In spite of the frenzied sabotage by the Beijing expansionists and international reactionary forces using the Kampuchean reactionaries as their lackeys, the overall situation in Kampuchea is further improving and the PRK's strength and position are becoming even stronger. All plots to use the Pol Pot gang or the disguised Pol Pot gang to oppose the PRK will certainly meet with complete and tragic failure. This is an inevitable and irreversible process. Kampuchea's legitimate right of representation in any place belongs to the PRK Government.

Hanoi Radio Commentary

BK211606 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "Another Erroneous Act by the United Nations Vis-a-vis Kampuchea"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly has committed another deplorable erroneous act. At its recent meeting, this international body gave the approval for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and those protecting Pol Pot in the so-called CGDK to seize the Kampuchean seat. Just as in past years, this act by the UN General Assembly constituted a gross trampling on the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, and runs counter to the legitimate demand by the Kampuchean people -- the victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime -- and by a large section of the progressive world for removing the genocidal Pol Pot clique from the United Nations. They do not deserve being seated in this international body.

The Chinese powerholders and other international reactionary forces have created the so-called CGDK to serve as a disguise for the genocidal Pol Pot criminals. But in reality, no one fails to realize the genocidal nature of this government. It is the offspring of Beijing and is a tool against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and their national reconstruction. As seen by public opinion, the tripartite government in Kampuchea does not exist in reality, and is nothing more than a specter. This is a government that exists only on paper, controls no land and population, and has no capital. The leaders of this government are all living in exile -- today in Beijing, tomorrow in Bangkok. They have often quarreled and are at odds with one another. Even worse, they have mercilessly killed one another.

The UN renewal of its approval for the genocidal Pol Pot clique to seize the Kampuchean right to representation amounts to once again committing three errors. The first is to harbor the genocidal criminals and to note, but fail to condemn, their crime of killing 3 million Kampucheans; the second is to recognize a specter that does not exist in reality; and the third is to encourage China and other reactionary forces to continue using the genocidal Pol Pot clique and their followers as a tool to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and their sacred right to self-determination.

The international community, especially peace-loving countries and the Asian, African, and Latin American countries which have just been freed from the colonialist yoke, has placed much hope in the United Nations in their quest for peace, stability, and justice. However, as the UN secretary general noted in his annual report: 1983 is filled with disappointment for those who believe that the United Nations is the best international tool we have to achieve these objectives.

The vote by the United Nations during this session for the genocidal Pol Pot clique to claim the right to represent Kampuchea was an act that disappoints not only the Kampuchean people but also other peoples who cherish justice, hate the genocidal clique, and support the Kampuchean people's efforts at revival and national reconstruction. The Chinese authorities and other international reactionary forces that gave birth to the so-called exiled Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea may gloat over this outcome; but, as pointed out by public opinion, this is merely an empty and meaningless success that in no way affects the Kampuchean people's efforts at revival and development.

This is quite true. Over the past 3 years, although China and other reactionary forces have maintained the unlawful position of the genocidal Pol Pot clique at the United Nations, Kampuchea's revolutionary undertaking has progressed and developed in all fields with the people leading a peaceful life, the country at peace, and the society stable. Many foreign visitors to Kampuchea have clearly seen this. The political position and international prestige of the PRK have been increasingly upgraded in the world. The recent recognition of the PRK by the Albanian Government was a political success and a confirmation of the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people. Meanwhile, all the schemes and acts against Kampuchea by China, Thailand, and other reactionary forces have failed one after another. The strength of the PRK has increased with each passing day. The solidarity alliance and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries have been further consolidated with each passing day, creating an invincible strength.

Against this background, the acceptance by the United Nations of another year for the gang of genocidal criminals was a negative and erroneous act that harms its prestige. Our people and progressive peoples in the world resolutely criticize and reject this act by the United Nations.

UN Envoy Interviewed

OW210249 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 21 -- The 38th U.N. General Assembly met yesterday, October 20, to consider the first report of the credentials committee. This year, Vietnam and a number of other countries decide not to put any amendment on the report questioning the credentials of the Pol Pot clique at this international body, although they continue to ask their ouster from the U.N.

On this matter, the V.N.A. correspondent to the United Nations has had an interview with Ambassador Hoang Bich Son, head of the permanent mission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations. Following are the questions and answers:

Question: Could you please let me know, Comrade Ambassador, the reasons why we have decided not to put to vote the question of representation of Kampuchea?

Answer: First, I would like to reiterate our position, that is the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only genuine representative of the Kampuchean people who have now become the master of their country. As for the genocidal Pol Pot clique, they represent nobody and have been condemned by the whole mankind. Ironically, the U.N. still maintains their presence in its organization, thus leading to the impasse over the question of Kampuchea.

But the United Nations cannot influence the developments in Kampuchea. On the contrary, it is the developments in Kampuchea that will have a positive impact on the United Nations itself. This is the conclusion we have drawn from the activities of the United Nations over the past decade and from our own experience with this international organization.

It is everybody's wish that the U.N. play a positive role in the settlement of all international problems, including that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. However, the United Nations has been led to the present impasse over the so-called "question of Kampuchea". As long as the U.N. still maintains the presence of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, it cannot play any positive role in this regard.

Question: It is the opinion in the U.N. circles that the so-called Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea cannot gain the number of votes it did last year. Even the Thai foreign minister has admitted this in Bangkok. Why then, don't we proceed as in the previous General Assembly?

Answer: The three Indochinese countries sincerely desire to solve the issue, not to exploit it for propaganda purposes. This gesture of goodwill is a real contribution to lessening tension and serves the basic, long-term interests of the countries in the region. This is also in keeping with the relevant resolution of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi and the position adopted by the majority of countries at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, namely to see the countries of the region brush aside their differences and embark on a dialogue to find a solution to the regional questions, without outside interference.

The world is presently confronted with so many major and burning issues. We want to join the international community in solving these issues rather than waste our energy and attention on a thing which is of no practical value for the time being.

It is for the above reasons that this year we are not paying attention to the question of Kampuchea's representation at the 38th session although the number of votes for the disguised Pol Pot clique may decrease compared with the previous sessions.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON 37TH CEMA CONFERENCE

BK221358 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 83

[NHAN DAN 22 October editorial: "The Strength of Fraternal Solidarity and Cooperation"]

[Text] The 37th CEMA conference held from 18 to 20 October in Berlin, the GDR capital, has successfully concluded. The conference asserted the great and steady achievements scored by CEMA member countries since the conference last year and at a time when the world situation is becoming very complicated and the economic crisis in the capitalist world is exerting a negative influence on the world economy as a whole.

These achievements have contributed to strengthening the economic and national defense potentials of each member country as well as the whole community, have demonstrated the superiority of the socialist regime and the labor creativity of the people in each member country, and have strengthened the socialist economic alliance among the member countries.

In this conference, the participants discussed issues aimed at expanding economic and technological cooperation in various fields of strategic importance. Of paramount importance among the issues is cooperation in dealing with the tasks set forth by the fraternal parties which concern the rational and thrifty use of fuel, energy, and raw materials, and the development of grain and other food production.

These issues of great economic and political significance also constitute an urgent requirement from each member country and the whole community. As a result, the 37th CEMA conference is a new developmental step in realistically resolving the burning problems of life and in further strengthening solidarity and cooperation among countries in the socialist community.

Socialist labor division and cooperation is an important factor in increasing labor productivity in each country as well as in the entire system of socialist countries. The long-range tasks set forth by each party in the community to develop the economy and improve the people's livelihood can be implemented with high results if close cooperation is maintained with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Using the economic potentials of each country in the most effective manner will contribute to consolidating the socialist community and will promote its vigorous development.

With respect to our country, the great Soviet assistance and our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is indispensable to comprehensively develop agriculture and carry out socialist industrialization. It is also a guarantee for our victory in building and defending the Socialist Vietnam fatherland.

The unswerving line of our party is to expand and strengthen comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. On our part, we should and can develop our strengths to participate in labor division and cooperation with fraternal countries in the community, and contribute to strengthening the economic potentials of our country and the whole community.

This responsibility requires all sectors, echelons, localities, and production and business installations in our country to improve their working methods and economic management, develop their dynamism and creativity, and actively accelerate production.

We should do our utmost to satisfactorily cooperate with the fraternal countries within the framework of the various conventions and agreements, and to increasingly develop cooperative relations in the coordination of plans and policies among the CEMA member countries.

The fraternal countries in the community are constantly surging forward and have adopted many positive measures to develop the production of grain and food products and to rationally use energy, fuel, and raw materials. They have given us many valuable experiences and lessons. We should learn from them and apply their technological achievements to the transformation and development of production results in our country.

The participants in this CEMA conference attentively considered the process of implementing various measures to increase the effectiveness of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia so as to contribute to stepping up the economic development of these three countries closer to the rates of economic development of the other CEMA member countries.

The fraternal countries unanimously agreed to apply privileged and stimulative prices to the agricultural and food products and raw materials from these three countries. This is one of the very important measures to help develop these three countries and increase their economic results. This manifests shining proletarian internationalism and a foreign policy based on lofty international socialism of the fraternal parties, especially the CPSU. It reflects the superiority of socialist cooperation stipulated in the CEMA regulations.

Our people are sincerely grateful for such assistance and concern filled with comradeship and fraternity. This CEMA conference was held at a time when the international situation was becoming very tense because of the extremely dangerous warlike policy of international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialists. The Reagan administration's intensive plan to deploy 572 new intermediate nuclear missiles in Western Europe is seriously threatening the peace and security of nations in the region and the world.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have colluded with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Soviet Union and socialism, attack the world revolution, conduct a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, and threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The important statement by the leaders of CEMA member countries which was made public on 20 October sternly condemns the extremely dangerous U.S. arms race, especially the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. This is a stern warning to the U.S. imperialists who are trying to play with fire, and is great encouragement to the people's struggle in various countries for peace and detente and against the arms race -- a struggle which is gaining vigorously in Western Europe and the world.

In the struggle against the militarist line of U.S. imperialists and international reactionary forces, the forces of peace and progress in the world can rely on the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

The declaration by heads of state of CEMA member countries to readily cooperate with all peace-loving forces to discontinue the escalation of the arms race, clearly manifests the great good will of socialist countries that are perseveringly struggling for peace and security of all nations. It also reflects the iron-like determination of the CEMA member countries to do their utmost to secure a lasting peace.

We fully support the statement by the leaders of CEMA member countries and the Soviet foreign policy and peace initiatives in the 28 September statement by Comrade Andropov, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Close solidarity and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries is an extremely important factor that helps the people in each individual country of the community score great victories in the construction and defense of their socialist fatherland, protect world peace, and make contributions to comprehensively strengthening the force of the community.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES UN OFFICIALS, OTHERS

OW230931 Hanoi VNA in English 0835 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 23 -- On the occasion of the United Nations Day (October 24), chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received representatives of international organizations in Hanoi today.

They are Karl H. Englund, representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), coordinator of the UN secretary general on activities of international organizations in Vietnam, and representative of the World Food Programme (WFP) and U.N. Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA); Mohamed Salat Boulemane, representative of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Z. Islam, representative and coordinator of the World Health Organization's programmes in Vietnam; Francoise Grandchamp, representative of the international committee of the Red Cross; Gordon Alexander, acting representative of the United National Children's Fund (UNICEF); Giorgio Maragliano, deputy representative of the W.F.P.; and A. Abraham, deputy representative of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (HCR). Also present at the reception was Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan.

On behalf of the Vietnamese Government and people, chairman Pham Van Dong thanked the international organizations for their valuable assistance in recent years. He expressed his hope that the cooperation between Vietnam and the U.N. International organizations would develop more and more satisfactorily. The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation.

GENERAL STAFF CHIEF LE TRONG TAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY

BK210740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] On the morning of 16 October, the Quyet Thang Army Corps Headquarters held a solemn ceremony to commemorate the 10th anniversary of its glorious traditional day, 15 October 1973-83.

Col Gen Le Trong Tan, the VPA General Staff chief, delivered a speech commending the army corps' cadres and combatants for their glorious exploits and achievements in the past 10 years of combat and construction to give the army corps several modern armed branches and services and remain worthy of the confidence of the party and the state, and of the people's affection.

Col Gen Le Trong Tan profoundly analyzed the two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution and the nature and plots of the Chinese expansionists who are now colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces.

He repeatedly urged the army corps' cadres and combatants to always uphold vigilance, be ready to fight, victoriously fulfill their duty, strictly observe discipline, maintain weapons and equipment, take even better care of the material and moral lives of troops and further consolidate army-people solidarity.

Col Gen Le Trong Tan expressed his profound gratitude to the party organization, administration and people of various provinces for having fostered, protected and assisted the army corps and for having coordinated with the army corps in combat, creating favorable conditions for the corps to fulfill its mission.

On behalf of the Quyet Thang Army Corps' cadres and combatants, Maj Gen (Le Nam Phong), the Army Corps commanding general, pledged to scrupulously implement the instructions of the chief of the General Staff.

HO CHI MINH CITY TRADE UNIONS HOLD 4TH CONGRESS

OW230841 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 23 -- The 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh City Trade Unions was held on Oct 21 and 22.

Present were over 500 delegates representing the more than 500,000 trade union members at the municipal and grassroots organizations.

The congress was attended by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee, Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the party Central Committee and head of its department for mass agitation and national front work; Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, and Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the City People's Committee.

Also present at the opening ceremony were representatives of the National Salvation Trade Union Federation of Phnom Penh (Kampuchea) and of the consulates general of the Soviet Union, Kampuchea, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Mai Van Bay, secretary of the city Trade Union Federation read a report reviewing trade union activities in the past years. To date he said 92 percent of the public employees in the city have joined the trade unions as against 79 percent in 1981.

In past years, he continued, the trade union organizations have made effective contributions to pushing ahead the socialist emulation movement and improving the life of public employees and other working people.

The congress adopted a program of action for the period up to 1985, which includes the following: to better organize the socialist emulation movement among workers and public employees in the city to overfulfill the local economic plans for the 1983-85 period, to increase the trade union membership to 95 percent and the number of "socialist labour" teams to 150.

The congress also elected a new executive committee for the city federation and a delegation to the 5th National Trade Union Congress.

TYPHOON MESSAGE SENT TO COASTAL PROVINCES

Bk230620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The central flood and typhoon control committee sends the following message to the flood and typhoon control committees of Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thian, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh Provinces:

According to a forecast of the general department of hydro-meteorology, at 0700 on 23 October, Typhoon No 10 was located 16.4 degrees north latitude on 113.8 degrees east longitude, with winds at the epicenter reaching Force 8 and 9, or 10 km [as heard] per hour. The typhoon will cause moderate and heavy rainfall will be accompanied by a cold spell. The flood and typhoon control committee of the above-mentioned provinces are requested to:

1. Forbid all ships and boats to go offshore, seek all measures to order offshore ships and boats to take shelter, and actively protect goods and commodities in warehouses at river and sea ports, especially at the port of Quang Nam-Da Nang.
2. Institute specific plans to protect the lives and property of people along the coast and at estuaries and in low-lying areas against flashflood caused by torrential rain.
3. Implement the plan to protect the water resevoirs, dams, and sluices along Highway No 1 and the Thong Nhat railway.
4. Race against time to harvest the remaining third rice crop and the early 10th-month rice.
5. Nghe Tinh must particularly begin fighting waterlogging by taking advantage of the ebb tide to open drainage sluices. The closing and opening of sluice gates must be closely controlled in accordance with the rules to ensure safety.
6. All provinces must closely watch for Voice of Vietnam radio reports on the developments of the typhoon and for the forecast of the Da Nang hydro-meteorological station.

BRIEFS

BEN TRE WIRED RADIO -- Ben Tre Province has installed 100 wired radio stations in localities with 400 kn of wire and 1,000 loudspeakers to serve the people. Ba Tri, Mo Cay, and Binh Dai Districts are installing broadcasting networks to relay the Voice of Vietnam and provincial radio broadcasts to the local people. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Oct 83 BK]

AFP: GOVERNMENT PREFERS REAGAN VISIT BEFORE PRC TRIP

BK211208 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- Indonesia would be "somewhat displeased" if U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited Indonesia after going to China next April, a top official source said today. Indonesia would prefer Mr Reagan came here first, an official who requested anonymity said.

Earlier this month, President Ronald Reagan postponed his trip to Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. It has been suggested he could take in the three Southeast Asian states during a trip to China next April. Indonesia has expressed disappointment at Mr Reagan's decision to postpone his Indonesia trip.

The U.S. President said pressure of business in Congress prevented him from travelling, but observers connected his decision with the situation in the Philippines following the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Indonesia froze its diplomatic relations with China in 1967 after the September 1965 abortive coup here in which China was accused of involvement. Despite recurring reports of a possible resumption of diplomatic relations between Beijing and Jakarta, the Indonesian military is said to be opposed for "security reasons."

FOREIGN MINISTRY GIVES IRANIAN CHARGE 'STRONG WARNING'

BK211206 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- The Indonesian Foreign Ministry has summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires here and given him a "strong warning" about the circulation in Indonesia of periodicals said to be hostile to Indonesia and Saudi Arabia.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told the press today that Iranian Charge d'Affaires Abdolazim Hashemi Nik had been recently asked to stop publication of the periodical YAWM AL-QUDS issued by the Iranian Embassy here. Some 200 copies of the periodical were recently found among other anti-government "subversive" literature in central Java where the military arrested five people. Among the five were four students allegedly connected with a "plot" in which a "foreign country" might also be involved, according to a military intelligence officer there.

Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali has warned Indonesian Moslem scholars against efforts by a "certain Moslem country" to try to sow discord among Islamic countries and damage Jakarta's good relations with Saudi Arabia.

Among the literature seized in central Java were some of 10,000 copies of a newsletter AR-RISALAH published since 1981, with already some 4500 subscribers in three towns in Java. The AR-RISALAH was seized because "it printed Ayatollah (Ruhollah) Khomeyni's thinking and incited to revolution", according to Major Wahyu Suhantri, the military intelligence spokesman in central Java.

The Indonesian press recently pointed out that Indonesians should be wary of Iran as Indonesia -- with the world's largest Moslem population -- represented "an ideal target for the export of the Iranian revolution."

Indonesia this year executed its first Moslem extremist, 32-year-old Imron bin Muhammad Zein, who was found guilty of planning to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia, masterminding an attack on a police station near Bandung in west Java and hijacking a Garuda Airlines DC-9 aircraft to Bangkok in March 1981.

MARCOS REMOVES GOVERNMENT FROM AQUINO PROBE

OW211421 Hong Kong AFP in English 1225 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today removed all government representation from a new body to be set up to probe the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the presidential palace said. Mr Marcos decided to amend the decree creating the new investigating board after two hours of consultations with parliamentary leaders, the palace said. The amendment, which removed a provision calling for parliamentary representatives to participate in the body, aimed "to resolve any further doubts on the constitutionality of the board," it added.

Meanwhile, the grand old man of the Philippine opposition, former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, today addressed a rally and march which saw some 3,000 anti-American demonstrators troop from the capital city's central square of Bonifacio to the plaza of the historic Malate Church.

Rumors had circulated earlier saying the marchers would go to the U.S. Embassy to protest the imposition of new International Monetary Fund conditions on the country's economy and demand the abolition of U.S. military bases here. But the demonstration was diverted to the church plaza by riot police. Mr Marcos, rumored again to be critically ill or dead following reports that he had canceled official functions for one week, also announced today that he was ready to appoint members of the assassination fact-finding board from among nominees chosen by business, labor, educational, and legal bodies, civic groups and the opposition.

The palace said the president had been in consultation for the past few days with these various sectors in order to hear their views and gather nominations for the new probe group. The first investigative board appointed by Mr Marcos was disbanded following opposition challenges to its legality and impartiality which ultimately led to the resignation of the board's members. Mr Aquino was shot dead at Manila airport August 21 upon his return from three years of self-exile in the United States. Earlier today, Mr Marcos was reported to be meeting with some of his Cabinet ministers but the subject of the meeting was not immediately known. The president had not been seen in public since Monday, and last night source said Mr Marcos had canceled all official functions for one week since Wednesday.

The intense interest in the health of 66-year-old Mr Marcos had been renewed with the worsening of the economic situation and the continued mass antigovernment protests calling for his resignation, which have already resulted in at least 11 deaths and the arrests of over 100 demonstrators. During today's march here, tension mounted as the protesters passed within two blocks of the U.S. Embassy, which was heavily guarded by police. But in a reference to a presidential decree penalizing sedition or rebellion -- which apparently includes mass meetings that turn violent -- with life imprisonment or death, Mr Tanada told the demonstrators, "control your feelings... for once you are arrested you will rot in jail. There is no bail for sedition." To thunderous applause, the elderly opposition leader continued: "It is not yet time for us to lay down our lives, but the time will come."

Today's rally was organized in preparation for a planned demonstration next week to focus on the American bases here -- Clark Air Force Base some 90 km (54 miles) north of here and nearby Subic Naval Base. The new five-year U.S.-Philippine bases agreement commits Washington to give this country 900 million dollars in economic and military aid during the five year period beginning in 1984.

Commission Members Named

OW221439 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct. 22 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos, expressing hope for a "free, independent, and unfettered investigation," today named the members of a new board to probe the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. All five members come from the private sector after Mr Marcos yesterday amended the decree creating the new body to bar any government officials from membership in response to public opinion. The chairman, chosen by the other four members, is former Court of Appeals justice and bar topnotcher Corazon Agrava.

Mr Marcos also said he now hoped the body would "conduct a judicious and unlimited investigation of the tragedy which had cast national shame upon the entire Filipino people...and that is the tragic and treacherous assassination of the late Senator Aquino." Justice Agrava, in accepting the chairmanship, said: "Mr President and people of the Philippines, please believe that (we will do the job) with the utmost fairness and keen and sincere desire to serve justice."

The president now formally established the new body, creating it by decree, banning government participation, giving it a five million pesos budget (375,000 dollars), and making membership entirely honorary and entirely from the private sector. The other members include lawyer Luciano Salazar, who represents the Philippine bar and other professional groups. He is the founder and senior partner of his own law firm and was dean of the Law School of the Lyceum of the Philippines. The educational sector representative is Dr Amado Dizon, vice president of the Manuel L. Quezon University and secretary general of the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities (PACU).

The president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) Dante Santos was to represent the business sector. Mr Santos heads the largest grouping of Filipino businessmen with members nationwide. The fifth member representing the labor sector is lawyer Ernesto Herrera who is the secretary general of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), the largest labor grouping here, but which is regarded by other labor unions and federations as too sympathetic to the government. The five took their oath today before Mr Marcos at the Malacanang presidential palace.

The new commission, under the presidential decree creating it, will not be bound by any act of the first body. The members will only be given a small fixed transportation expense allowance. "We gather here today for what I hope is the final denouncement to the long drawn out story of appointments, withdrawals, questions and speculations" on the composition of the new body, Mr Marcos said. Justice Agrava said she had hoped not to be chosen chairman, but that she accepted when the other members of the board assured her of "their wholehearted cooperation." She said they are "undertaking a most responsible, a most significant and, shall I say, a most terrible job."

Meanwhile, the most visible opposition group here, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), stepped up its campaign against Mr Marcos with three simultaneous rallies in the general Manila area. The rallies have lately taken on the characteristics of an election campaign with the same speakers rotating among the various rallies, as if they are all being projected into the consciousness of the voting public. The rallies demand the resignation of Mr Marcos or else that he ensure free, honest, and untrammelled elections for the National Assembly next May. The UNIDO still conditions its participation in the elections on certain demands which it said would ensure they were clean. These are guarantees of military nonintervention, abolition of Mr Marcos' power to abolish the assembly by decree, equal access to media, adequate representation in the electoral inspectors' body and the abolition of the present elections commission and replacement with a more credible one. However, UNIDO has recently been holding rallies more often and over most of the country, suggesting that it may also be preparing to contest the elections.

Tolentino Comments

OW211425 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] It was [Assemblyman Arturo] Tolentino who first proposed a nongovernmental body in a draft decree which he earlier submitted to the president for action to replace the erstwhile Fernando Commission. Last night Assemblyman Tolentino had a meeting with Batasang Speaker Querube Makalintal, who offered him again membership in the new fact-finding board. After that meeting with Makalintal, this morning Tolentino held a press conference, and Philip Tan was there.

[Begin recording] [Tan] Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino has ruled out possible membership in the newly created board of investigation looking into the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. Tolentino told a noontime news conference that it will be against his conviction to accept a Batasang appointment to the probe body. The Manila assemblyman expressed fears that questions on the credibility of the new board may arise if he accepts the appointment.

[Tolentino] Being an assemblyman and therefore a government official, my membership in the investigating body would be inconsistent with the stand or position that I have taken, which is to have a body 100 percent composed of private citizens. I cannot in conscience violate my conviction of this matter. My sincerity and credibility may even suffer because it may be questioned. Now, if this happens that people begin to doubt my sincerity and my credibility it could prejudice the investigating body itself because a cloud will be cast over that body.

[Tan] Tolentino at the same time explained that the new investigating body may encounter legal obstacles as to its personality.

[Tolentino] There were some cases decided in the United States. It has been held that bodies like this would be considered offices and therefore the prohibition would apply as to the assemblymen holding other offices. Now, although we may believe that we would be right, it would be violating the constitutional provision, yet, since there is a strong line of jurisprudence on the other side, we cannot prevent any citizen or any lawyer from taking a case to the Supreme Court in order to question the qualification of the assemblymen to sit in this body. And that will happen. The same that happened to the Fernando Commission.

[Tan] Tolentino was one of two assemblymen earlier groomed for membership to the board of investigation until his categorical refusal this noon. [end recording]

MARCOS REJECTS CREATION OF VICE PRESIDENCY

HK240013 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos turned down yesterday as untimely and unsound a move for the creation of the office of vice president. He said the country is confronted with too many problems to concern itself with the move, which will mean a change from the present parliamentary system to the parliamentary system of government [as heard]. The president also noted that the move has not been taken up in any KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] caucus or leadership meetings and the fact that it was concealed indicates something which would not be allowed. Because of this, President Marcos said he is squelching the move immediately, since it has not been authorized by the party. The president stressed further that the country is faced with many problems to be changing the concept of government right now.

MARCOS ON PRICES, WAGES, ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK230030 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday ordered speedy action on the new price levels of gasoline and other fuel items, to hasten corresponding adjustments in wages and prices and to prevent further speculation and hoarding of goods. During a special Cabinet meeting at Malacanang, the president directed the Ministry of Energy and the Cabinet action committee to act immediately on the prices of crude oil commodities, which are to be determined by the Board of Energy, since wages and transportation costs and prices of commodities are dependent on fuel costs.

The president had earlier announced that changes in prices will await the exhaustion of the inventories of crude oil and other consumer items. However, the widespread hoarding which has prejudiced many people had compelled him to reconsider this policy. In the meantime, the president said the government will maintain the existing price levels of basic commodities, and warned that profiteers and hoarders will be punished to the hilt.

The president assured the country that there is a sufficient supply of rice and that prices will be maintained. He directed the National Food and Agricultural Council to get together with the farmers on policies which will be carried out in the next several years.

He ordered the publication of authorized prices of all consumer items, especially the subsidized ones, so that housewives and the citizens will be able to determine if they are being cheated in the marketplace and stores.

The president also directed that in view of the present effect of increased prices on everyone, all government officers and employees, including schoolteachers and armed forces personnel, will be given a 100 peso increase in the cost of living allowance, starting November 1. This amount represents a net take-home pay, and will not be reduced by compulsory reductions such as withholding tax. After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the president made clear that the government will not tolerate further speculations on prices, hoarding, and profiteering.

Further Report

HK240028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The president expressed confidence yesterday that the country's economy will weather the current foreign exchange crisis. He said monetary and credit measures to help boost the dollar earnings of the country are being implemented and negotiations with international financial institutions on the problem have been successful. According to the president, the government has enforced measures to stop the drain on dollar reserves. This includes a crackdown on violators of foreign currency regulations. Despite the restrictions on the outflow of dollars for imports, President Marcos assured that there will be enough foreign exchange for the importation of vital raw materials needed to keep the momentum of industrial and agricultural production.

The president also said that the government is looking into reports that there will be gasoline rationing. He said these reports were spread by rumormongers, and the government investigators are trying to trace the source. President Marcos said court action will be taken against the persons responsible for spreading the rumors about an alleged government move to ration gasoline and other oil products. President Marcos stressed that the government has no plan or intention to ration gasoline.

VER SAYS ENEMIES DETERMINED TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

OW230045 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The Armed Forces chief of staff today said recent developments indicated that the enemies of the republic are determined to destabilize and topple the government.

General Fabian Ver made the statement in an [word indistinct] address at the third national congress of the Philippine Eagles at the Tropical Palace in Paranaque. Ver said the determined stance adopted by the enemies of the state to discredit and undermine government authority is not only through terrorism and violence to destabilize the society but also through acts of civilian disobedience such as demonstrations, protest marches, confetti throwing and other forms of mass actions. The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief said all these antigovernment actions are manipulated by political strategists training their sights on the elections in 1984 and beyond.

EAST MANILA RALLIERS SUPPORT RECONCILIATION

HK230048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] About 5,000 residents of eastern Metro Manila towns held a march and rally yesterday to support the opposition call for national reconciliation. The march and rally started early in the afternoon with a motorcade by tricycles, jeepneys, and private vehicles at barangay Pineda in Pasig, near the Rizal provincial hospital. Pedestrians joined the motorcade as it wound from Pineda Street, down Pasig Boulevard, and across the (Vargas) Bridge. The Pasig marchers and motorcade were greeted by a rain of yellow confetti from the small commercial establishments and houses lining the route. The march and rally was organized by the Justice for Aquino, Justice for All Movement and the August 21 Movement. It was attended by groups coming from the youth, workers, and church sectors. The speakers were led by the widow of former senator Benigno Aquino, Mrs Cory Aquino.

MARCH ON U.S. EMBASSY PLANNED TO PROTEST BASES

OW230957 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct. 23 (AFP) -- The main group opposing U.S. military bases in the Philippines plans to march on the U.S. Embassy Wednesday to confront the ambassador even if the authorities refuse to grant it a permit, the group's spokesman said today. The Anti-Bases Coalition (ABC) secretary general, former Senator Jose Diokno, told a press conference the group had filed for a permit but the decision was being held in abeyance. ABC intended to ask the Supreme Court to intervene, he added. A mass march to the embassy last September was broken up by riot police with truncheons and tear gas. Nearly 20 student marchers were also arrested and charged with either sedition or inciting to sedition, which carry a possible penalty of life imprisonment or death.

Mr Diokno, who is a leading opposition figure, also announced that the first nongovernmental international conference against foreign military bases throughout the world would be held here from tomorrow to Wednesday.

In addition to Mr Diokno, Professor Richard Falk is scheduled to speak at the conference. Mr Falk is director of the American international studies center and judge at the people's tribunal in Sweden which earlier found President Ferdinand Marcos' regime guilty of widespread violation of human rights.

Lawyer J. Roman Bedor of Koror, Belau and of the Pacific Concerns Resource Center will also address the international gathering, it was announced. Other participants include Isidro Gali, representing the American Indian Movement, Alfred Horn of the West German Greens parliament, General Georgis Kovmanakos of Greece, Francisco Penas of the Madrid anti-NATO commission, and Japanese city Assemblyman Ryuichi Ishui of Komagaya in Chiba Prefecture.

The ABC hold that the military bases places the Philippines in great danger from attack by enemies of the United States. They point to American reports that Soviet SS-20 missiles are now deployed in Soviet Asia and are capable of reaching the Philippines.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

OW221457 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct. 22 (AFP) -- Police today broke up a picket line of striking telephone workers in the financial district in Makati near here, injuring at least 20 workers -- many of them women -- and arresting five others, witnesses said. There were no reports of injuries among the police.

The police action came after striking employees of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT) blocked delivery of food to managerial personnel inside the PLDT main offices. The workers said they believed the police were bringing strike breakers into the plant in the food delivery van. Witnesses said at least five of the strikers were arrested after a clash in which the strikers, after being beaten with truncheons by the police, retaliated with stones, chairs, biscuit cans and anything they could lay their hands on.

The phone workers' strike for higher wages was in its third day today, and has paralyzed over 50 percent of the phone company's operations, the workers said. Labor Minister Blas Ople has said the strike was illegal, since the phone company is listed as a vital industry in which strikes are not allowed. The workers have reportedly defied a return to work order by the Labor Ministry.

BUSINESS DAY COLUMNIST VIEWS SITUATION IN NATION

HK211331 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Oct 83 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Yellow Fever"]

[Text] Ronnie, an American friend who has never seen the Philippines but who nevertheless has heard so much about the country, especially after the Aug. 21 assassination of Benigno Aquino, wrote me recently and asked me if it would be advisable for him to come to Manila. He was, he said, very upset and worried. "Is the country going to the dogs?" he asked. Apparently, he has seen some video shots of demonstrators carrying placards saying "dog" in Filipino. Literally translated into English, "tuta" means puppy or lap dog. Ronnie has also heard about our economic woes and wondered whether I could give him some information on our economic situation. Ronnie had thought of investing some dollars in this country, but is now reluctant to do so after seeing pictures of military men armed with high-powered guns.

I had to write my friend promptly to dispel any negative thoughts he may have had because of the very "shoddy" and "scurrilous" manner of reporting that the Western press has been indulging in. This is what I told Ronnie:

But of course you must come to this wonderful, beautiful and smiling city of man which strictly adheres to American democratic principles. How can you even think that the country is going to the dogs? Rather, I think some dogs are going out of the country after having actually salted away too much of the almighty dollar and leaving the poor Filipinos to fend for themselves.

Now, we do not have an economic crisis. In fact, we're going to see some exciting economic times ahead of us. We have just had another peso devaluation but this does not mean that the country is going to the dogs. On the contrary, our government officials once said a few months back when the peso sank 11 to a dollar that devaluation was good for the country. They must really believe in this good-for-the-country bit because a few months after, another devaluation was announced and according to our Central Bank governor, there is a possibility of yet another devaluation. This is great for the tourist. One can buy more for the dollar. The problem is of course getting the tourists to fill the almost-empty hotel rooms in Manila. And naturally, the country has to start wooing not just the tourists but also the foreign investors who are beginning to have second thoughts about investing money in this country.

You mentioned that the Philippines has defaulted on its principal debt payments. Absolutely not! A roll-over or third restructuring or a 90-day moratorium does not mean defaulting, even if we all know that such banking terms are all euphemisms for defaulting. But let's not get enmeshed in economic letter-writing. Let me tell you instead what you, as a tourist, should know about the city of man.

You do know of course that Manila has been seized with the yellow fever. Oh, heavens, no! You won't need any inoculations for this type of fever. Yellow fever just means that Metro Manilans have gone into the confetti business. Manila's financial district, on certain days, is littered with yellow confetti. Please don't get the idea that our "Wall Street" is full of garbage. The white-collar workers are pretty responsible and they do clean up the mess shortly after. If you ask me what I think of the country's yellow fever, I can tell you right off that it's great: It's good for the country and we should infect more people with this fever.

I can take you to Chinatown, a quaint place which also has caught the yellow fever. Perhaps, if you're lucky, we can get to see some immigration officials at Chinatown, right after confetti-throwing festivities. And don't you dare get it wrong. These immigration officials aren't there to intimidate the Chinatown residents or to check on their citizenship status. They just drop by to find out if the Chinese-Filipinos are also down with the same fever. But as our Chinese-Filipino friends have said, the culprits behind the confetti bug, also known as "antigovernment" bug, are "outsiders." The strange part about it all is the fact that after the visit from immigration men, the outsiders are at it again, throwing yellow confetti the next day.

You will also find that we are a very religious people. Nuns, priests, seminarians, businessmen, students and laborers walk the streets of Manila saying the rosary while a seminarian, wearing a black armband, can be seen carrying a barbed wire-wrapped cross. No, we can't be going to the dogs. When you see these religious men and women, you'll probably change your mind and say we're on our way to Golgotha to be crucified for some sins of government, which include graft and corruption, lavish spending, and economic miscalculations.

The women of Manila are different these days. They no longer waste their time playing mahjong. Thousands and thousands of women, all attired in white, took to the streets just last week. They had candles with them and they carried yellow sunflowers. They have asked, and are still asking for some people to resign. The women seem to be so involved in religious rites and I guess they believe that prayers can bring about a miracle.

Me? I don't believe in miracles. But I'm told that they do happen sometimes. I won't hold my breath for one, though. Come soon before the yellow fever subsides. [Signed] Ninez

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